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...and the others we've missed, not to mention our pen pals, Canadian University Press and Hyde Park contributors.

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Alleged fraud in International Relations elections

by Stephanie Lachowicz

Elections in one of McGill's faculty-student associations are being contested on charges of biased and improper voting procedures.

Polling station volunteers for the McGill Industrial Relations Association (MIRA) elections allegedly referred to candidates in a biased manner and refused to accept ballots from students enrolled in Industrial Relations (IR) courses.

The elections will be reviewed before the Arts and Sciences Undergraduate Society (ASUS) Council meeting Thursday night. "I think there is enough evidence of misconduct to warrant an investigation," said ASUS VP Administration Alex Nerska. He said the ASUS would overturn the election results if misconduct is proven.

In the results of the IR elections, Kyle Cormier lost to Brian Flanagan for Presidency by three votes and Chris Paabo lost the Vice Presidency to Cameron McKay by one vote.

According to current IR President David Cohen, the election committee failed to properly publicize voter eligibility requirements. "Every year we go from class to class telling students about the elections and we always make sure that we tell non-IR students they have to bring proof that they're taking IR courses," said Cohen.

Cohen added the election committee did not follow up on voting publicity. "We didn't say anything else about election eligibility proof because we had a limited amount of time to deal with the elections. Besides, we didn't think it would be a big issue," he said.

But students voting on the day of elections were surprised to discover they were ineligible to vote. "I was appalled," said Adrian Geller, when he was prevented from voting when he could prove he was an IR student.

According to Poll scrutineer John Atanasiadis, polling volunteers told potential voters they needed verification forms, or a McGill transcript to vote. "That was an outrageous demand. It discouraged voter turnout and IR is already known for low voter turnout," he said. Official transcripts cost five dollars.

ASUS Chief Returning Officer, Noah Cowan said the IR election committee did not give adequate election information. "They should have publicized it more. You always do that in any election," he said.

In addition to the accusations of improper procedure, polling volunteer Pat Mela has been charged with biasing voters against Cormier and McKay. The two have charged this discouraged voters from casting ballots for them.

According to Cohen, the allegations stem from reports that an IR student voted for Flanagan and Paabo after pollsters made biased remarks about Cormier and McKay.

"A voter said, 'Who is the guy with the earring?' and when the pollster replied it was McKay the voter ticked off the other candidate," Cohen said. Polling volunteers also advised voters to "vote for experience"—Flanagan and

Paabo's campaign slogan.

But Mela said, "This is all a big misinterpretation. When this guy said 'Who's the guy with the earring?' a bunch of people replied in unison 'Oh, that's Cameron' and the guy said 'Well, I don't want to vote for him.'"

"Then he pointed to Brian's name on the ballot and said 'Who's he?' and I said 'That's the one with experience' and [the voter] cut me off before I could tell him about

Kyle. I didn't get a chance to finish what I was saying."

Flanagan said Mela's comments were fair. "Saying Cameron has an earring is just the way you associate with people you don't know."

Flanagan said he had reservations about the jurisdiction of the ASUS to interfere with MIRA elections. "It would be ridiculous if ASUS can turn around and chuck an election. If they can do that, then why have them in the first place?"



Congratulations to the new Daily editorial board (from left to right):

Front row: Carl P. Wilson III (supplement), Heidi Hollinger (photo), Egg (supplement), Eric Smith (news). Back row: Susana Bejar (features), Zeb Brown (features), Jennifer August (co-ordinating editor), Megan Parry (news), Justin Richardson (CUP editor), Kirsten Fenton (CUP editor), Stephanie Lachowicz (co-ordinating news editor), Mitu Sengupta (news). Missing (someone always is): Tarek Razek (science), Kim Binstead (science), Pierre Carabin (français), Isabelle Clément (français).

Read this

by Stephanie Lachowicz

Confusion won in the March 22 elections for Club reps to McGill Students' Society Council, and council business will be on hold until complaints over improper election procedure are resolved.

The elections, conducted by vote of club delegates, were annulled by Students' Society (SSMU) Chief Returning Officer (CRO) Christina Sbrocchi two days after the elections, because of confusion which resulted when she failed to inform clubs of procedural changes. Youth Parliament delegate Richard Proulx maintained Sbrocchi does not have the power to annul election results.

"If you already have somebody voted into office, you can't throw them out unless some authority annuls the elections beforehand," Proulx said. "What Sbrocchi should have done is annul the vote from that meeting before she asked us to re-do the vote."

Until club reps. are duly appointed, in-Council elections for VP-Finance and Speaker of Council cannot be held.

Proulx said he may take his complaint to the SSMU Judicial Board. "I don't want clubs representatives in any way to participate in these elections, if they were improperly elected themselves," said Proulx.

Sbrocchi said vague by-laws made it difficult to rule on the elections. "My concern is that I don't want this to go to too late in the year. What will Council do?" she said.

At this year's elections, late registrants were not allowed to vote. In the past, delegates who missed the registration deadline have been allowed to vote at the elections. "If you accept late registrants, why have a deadline in the first place?" she said.

But only half the club delegates were informed of the change.

"Things happened so quickly at the clubs elections. I was just writing down the names of nominees, trying to keep up with the pace, and no one was checking to see if the nominees were registered or not. As it turned out, two nominations of non-delegates were accepted," Sbrocchi said.

Another controversial change involved candidate eligibility requirements. In the past, candidates for club rep did not have to be delegates sent by the members of their clubs.

Freya Kodar, one of the non-delegates elected to Council, contested the CRO's ruling. "My running was not a problem until after the election. All the voting candidates knew I was not a delegate," Kodar said.

Kodar said Sbrocchi had told her she was eligible for candidacy before the elections were held.

Sbrocchi admitted responsibility for the incorrect election procedures. "I felt I made a mistake," she said. Sbrocchi decided to reconvene the elections, in order to rectify voting errors. "I felt that was the only thing that could be done."

Sbrocchi said she will reach a decision on the elections by tomorrow.

Council ignores native rights

by Eric Smith

A motion to endorse an Ad-Hoc Committee on Native Affairs proposal was withdrawn at Tuesday's Students' Society meeting after repeated amendments.

The proposal was a six point endorsement of the right of Aboriginal People of North America to self-determination. After lengthy discussion, council decided to exclude three of the points because they were "too vague."

The motion was withdrawn by its sponsors after Council passed another amendment to drop a clause recognizing "the inherent right to self-determination" of Native peoples. "The first point is the most important. Without it, the proposal is meaningless," said proposal sponsor and Arts representative Mark Cameron.

According to VP University Affairs Maria Battaglia, council does not have a mandate to pronounce itself on the issue. She objected to "bringing in six points we don't understand and saying this is how SSMU feels."

Most of the debate focused on the definition of "self-determination." SSMU VP External Chris Alexander said, "The points are not clear, precise or focused enough to know

what we're dealing with. What type of self-determination do we want to see embodied in legislation in this country?"

But according to Clubs Representative Joanne Wu "If we try to define self-determination, it ceases to be self-determination." Wu was also one of the proposal's sponsors.

Both Wu and Cameron drew parallels between the Native Affairs Committee proposal and the Southern Africa Committee approved by council. Students' Society officially recognizes the right to self-determination for the Native Peoples of South Africa.

"It's really incredible how close the wording is," said Native Affairs committee member Eileen McKibbin. "Clause 16 of the South Africa resolution and the first point of this proposal are pretty much the same," she added.

McKibbin said the proposal was drafted by a Native Law student and was largely based on the South Africa Committee resolutions. According to Cameron, council was willing to recognize the SAC proposal "just because it's another country."

Yvonne Bush, a Native student active with the committee was disappointed with the motion's failure. "Council just represents a microcosm of the situation Native People have to deal with today."

Members of the committee are planning to work on a new proposal to present to next year's council.

Fee deadline changed back

In other council news, Battaglia announced that the Board of Governors had sent the proposal to move up the deadline for fee payment back to the Student Fee Policy Committee.

Students' Society President Daniel Tenenbaum, who sits on the committee, said it had decided to return the deadline to the regular date. The proposal needs final approval from the Board of Governors. "It's probably going to be moved back," he said.

The calendar which went to press before the final decision was made would then give the wrong date as the deadline. According to Tenenbaum, "The main fee book will have the right date."

Other Business

Council also approved unanimously of a set of recommendations for next year's Students Society regarding funding. The recommendations stipulate conditions under which next year's council would consider advocating a fee increase.

And, in a special end-of-the-year display of good feeling, the SSMU Councilors patted themselves on the back, said nice things about each other and drank wine.

Johnston plays hard-to-get

by Chris Lawson

When you're David Lloyd Johnston, you can afford to be choosy when it comes to career moves.

The outgoing Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill has many options open to him, not the least of which is a chance to enter the exciting and rewarding world of federal politics.

While both the federal Liberals and Conservatives have approached the Harvard graduate about running in the upcoming federal election, he reportedly has refused all offers, preferring to leave his options open.

President of the McGill Graduate's Society, David Laidley said he approached Johnston informally about running as a Conservative in his riding of Westmount. "I think he'd be fantastic," he said. "He's such a wonderful guy. He's done terrific things with McGill."

Laidley is a member of the Westmount Progressive Conservative riding association. Laidley gave Johnston's name to a Québec PC candidate search committee, in vain, it seems.

"It's just not in the cards," he said. "I know [Johnston] is not interested [in politics]. He's stated publicly that he's not interested," Laidley said.



A demure Johnston flirts with politics

Johnston has met informally with Liberal Leader John Turner in Mont Tremblant, since announcing his intention to step down as principal. Johnston was unavailable for comment.

Citizens want racism reforms

by Rob Steiner

Yet another Montréal Citizen group has launched a petition to pressure provincial justice minister Herbert Marx into reforming police complaint commissions across the province. The new initiative, led by SOS-racism, is the latest in a three year fight for reforms. It began circulating on March 28.

"The commission, as it stands now, doesn't respond to the desires of the massive majority of the population," said SOS-Racism director Alain Jean-Bart. "And those desires are being blocked by the police union."

The petition calls for the establishment of a civilian complaint board representative of Montréal's ethnic communities, with the right to enforce its decisions. Currently, complaints against MUC police must be reported to the Internal Affairs Office of the police department for police investigation. If the case is deemed serious enough, committees of four policemen and three civilians meet to consider it behind closed doors. Generally, no witnesses are called and the plaintiff need not even be present.

The MUC's advisory committee on intercultural and interracial relations, which advises the city's executive, has also called for reforms. The committee recently completed a series of four public hearings during which over forty briefs were received. Advisory Chair Robert Kouri said that witnesses at the hearings wanted a "public com-

plaint process that was fair and unbiased."

The MUC executive have accepted previous reform proposals from the advisory committee. Marx has said he would be willing to proceed with reforms after receiving recommendations from the MUC. But according to Jean-Bart, at a meeting with Marx on March 14, the justice minister suggested no response to the problem.

In spite of Marx's inaction, local figures in the fight for police reform do not think that he is stalling.

"I think that he just wants to make the right decision," Kouri said, adding that he expected a provincial decision to be made within the next six months.

"He'll give us one hundred percent of what we want," Councillor Marvin Rotrand explained, "he's just preparing a finely tuned legislation."

Meanwhile, pressure groups are hoping for provincial action before the National Assembly breaks for the summer, on June 21. Jean-Bart says that his group hasn't considered actions it would pursue if there is no provincial decision is made before then.

Rotrand added that "if there is no decision by June, we will have to assess seriously what we'll do."

A poll published in yesterday's *Le Devoir* indicated that 76 percent of Montréalers believe MUC policemen abuse their power too often; 53 percent said that ethnic communities are treated especially badly by the police.

Dan, Chris and Nancy on the road

Students' Society travelling

by Evelyn Ligale

McGill Students' Society (SSMU) executives recently took their interpretation of the underfunding tragedy on the road, to the mixed reviews of the provincial politicians in Québec City and Montréal.

The troupe included Students' Society president Daniel Tenenbaum and VP External Affairs Chris Alexander. Alexander said the ministers did not fully recognize the magnitude of the problem being faced by Québec universities.

But Tenenbaum said the trip will yield results. "The response we got from them is very encouraging. The fact that we made the trip expressly to discuss the underfunding issue made them realise just how grave

the situation really is."

"In the past they have dealt mostly with the administration and students were content to state their grievances through demonstrations and strikes," he said.

Tenenbaum said education is no longer a priority for the Québec government. According to Tenenbaum, in 1978 the Québec government spent 97 percent of what the Ontario government spent per university student. By 1986 this figure had dropped to 76 percent.

"The effects of this are quite evident right here at McGill," he said. Tenenbaum pointed to overcrowding, high student-teacher ratios and a rising deficit as proof. The Faculty of Arts needs 179 new professors to meet the average Canadian student-teacher ratio, according to

Tenenbaum. The Faculty of Science needs at least \$2 million to update lab equipment. McGill's deficit is \$40 million. By next year it will be \$55 million.

The meetings focused the relative underfunding of McGill compared to other Québec universities. In the last provincial budget \$15 million extra were allocated for higher education. Of this increase only \$3.5 million was divided among the relatively underfunded universities which include McGill, Concordia and Bishop's University.

"Most people have the impression that McGill is a rich anglophone university," said Tenenbaum. "This is a misconception. The francophone population is up to 26 percent of the total student population."

New traffic light

by Mike Gordon

The traffic department of the Montréal Urban Community (MUC) said, in March, it will install a set of traffic lights at Penfield at McTavish to put an end to pedestrian peril at the popular intersection.

"As it is now, it's just crazy for students trying to cross—really dangerous," said Students' Society (SSMU) President, Daniel Tenenbaum. SSMU has been lobbying the city for a solution to the problem for two years, he said. According to MUC Executive Councillor John Gardner, an MUC study prompted the city "to solve the problem, even though it was not budgeted for." Gardner added, "(The city) received a number of complaints from pedestrians and parents in the area."

In October, a woman was hospitalized after being hit by a car at the intersection.

McGill Urban Planning graduate student Luc Joli-Coeur said the MUC proposal was a watered-

down version of the original traffic light proposal. "It is not a sufficient solution. It will help but it won't solve the problem," he said.

Joli-Coeur said the original proposal would have expanded the sidewalk between Peel and McTavish, built a set of stairs from McTavish directly up to Docteur Penfield (covering a presently-useless ramp), and installed a traffic light directly at the intersection.

Instead, the new light will be placed at the point where the McTavish sidewalk comes level with Docteur Penfield. Joli-Coeur said this will force pedestrians to make a detour, reducing the effectiveness of the traffic light. "The purpose of the crossing is to allow people to go up and down McTavish without a problem, and the closer the crossing gets to Peel, the more useless it will be," he said.

Both Joli-Coeur and Gardner consider the present plan an emergency solution to a potentially dangerous situation. If the original SSMU proposal is adopted, it will



have to be incorporated into the Mont Royal Master Plan for the development of the areas adjacent to the mountain.

Joli-Coeur predicted it could take between two and five years before there is any further change.

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Human rights conference

by Jarry Snowdon

Almost 100 academics and politicians met last week to discuss the role of human rights in Canadian foreign policy, at a conference marking the 40th anniversary of the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights.

The three day meeting was arranged in part by McGill's Centre for Developing Area Studies, and attracted such participants as McGill Law professor John Humphrey, who was instrumental in the creation of the UN declaration. The conference addressed possible changes in Canada's policy on human rights, aid and foreign affairs.

According to Project Director David Gillies, Canada has completed a period of foreign policy evaluation and must now act on its findings. "Past years have seen many studies done on the role of human rights in our foreign policy. Now comes the time for various attempts to create a more coherent policy," he said.

Daniel Livermore, a Human Rights official at the Department of External Affairs, agreed. He told the conference that any revamped Canadian foreign policy would include the implementation of strict international human rights standards and a refined style of diplomacy, adding that "the critical questions now (deal) with narrowing the gap between principle and practice."

The conference noted that future development projects supported by Canada would have to be linked to Canadian human rights policy. In the past, human rights had been considered the "truth of development that dared not speak its name," according to Parliamentary Centre associate Robert Miller. Miller explained that such attitudes are

changing in the development community.

"In development debate there is far greater concern about the underlying human costs of economic and social change," he said. "It is an idea that has been basic to the cause of human rights from the beginning—namely that people should be participants in, not objects of development."

Participants presented varied approaches to foreign policy, frequently highlighting the recent linkage of human rights to development policy. In a number of panel discussions, academics at the conference expressed their dissatisfaction

with a Canadian development policy they consider more committed to political rhetoric than change.

But Miller and Gillies both suggested nations are now "sensitized to human rights concerns" and the prospects for improved development policy are encouraging. Gillies said the very number of government officials at last week's conference was "an indication of how important human rights and development ideas are to Ottawa."

The conference was partly funded by government aid agencies and the Department of External Affairs.



Mexican refugee allowed to stay, but fears for his life

Safe but not sound

by Chris Lawson

Zacarias Osorio Cruz was granted refugee status in Canada last week, but his battle to start a new life is not over. According to Osorio's lawyer, the former Mexican paratrooper still fears for his life.

At a special detention review hearing last Thursday, Canadian Immigration offered a \$1500 bond for Osorio's 'bail'. When bail was posted two days later, Osorio was released from seven months of detention, most of it spent in Parthenais prison.

"He was really happy to be out," Osorio's lawyer, Stewart Istvanffy said, "but he's convinced (the Mexican authorities) will be after him for the rest of his life."

As a paratrooper Osorio was involved in 'disappearing' political prisoners, and took part in a number of extra-judicial executions. His testimony before an immigration appeal tribunal directly implicated the upper echelons of the Mexican government in possibly hundreds of political murders between 1977 and 1982.

"He is a military man who learned too much. He is aware of others who communicated their discontent and have disappeared,"

Istvanffy told the appeal hearing in March.

Osorio is presently living "quietly," in seclusion. As a condition of his release, Istvanffy said he must receive psychological help. "He is finally beginning to come to grips with what he has done."

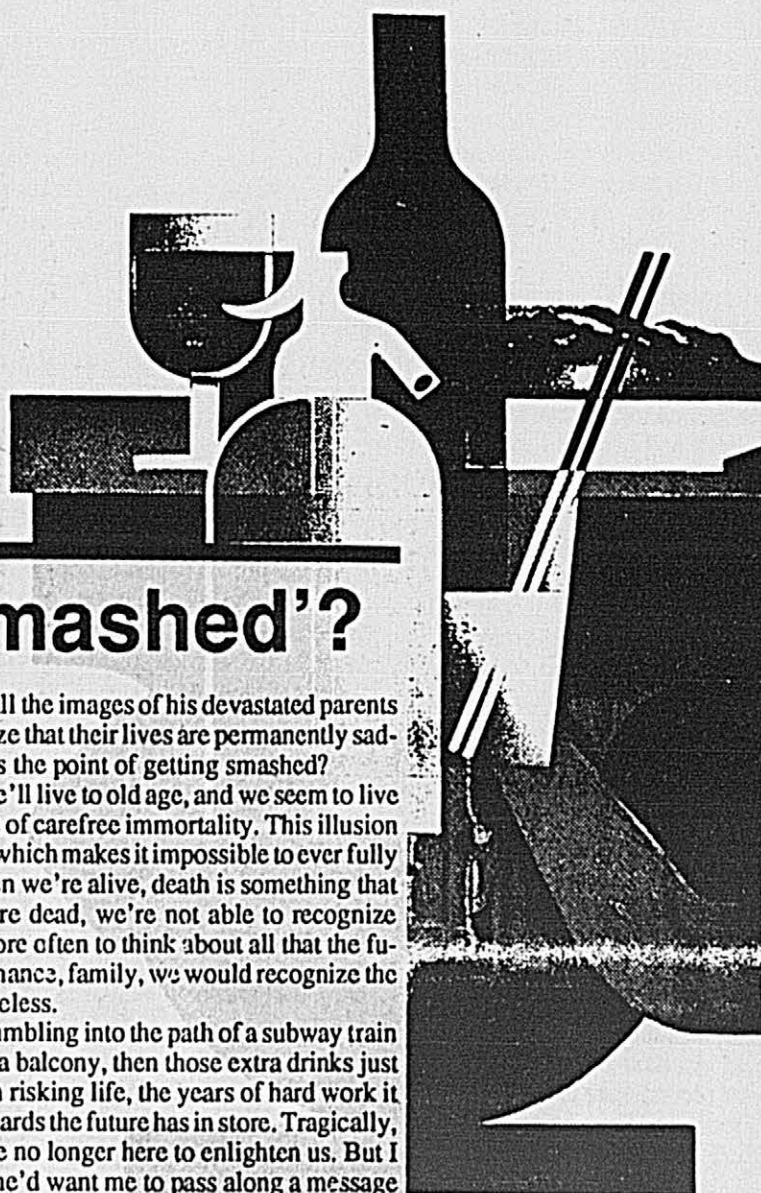
Istvanffy said Osorio's case, while not the first case of a Mexican being granted refugee status, forces immigration to re-examine its view of Mexico, and in turn, its new refugee detention and deterrence bill, C-55.

"Without this case, they would have been refusing all Mexicans. Now they will have to examine each case on an individual basis," he said.

Under C-55, the decision to reject, or accept Osorio's appeal would have been taken by an immigration officer, based on a list of criteria established by cabinet policy. If a claimant comes from a country which parliament considers safe, he or she will most likely be rejected immediately.

Under C-55, refugees may not appeal the decision on their refugee claim.

"It means politicizing the whole refugee system, when what we need is a system where all cases are treated fairly," Istvanffy said.



hyde park

What's the point in getting 'smashed'?

Early last December, a nineteen year old first year student had too much to drink on a Friday night and stumbled from a roof-top to his death. Two weeks ago, another drunken student fell from the main stairway in the Union Building but luckily landed on the plexiglass roof of Travel-Cuts. The rock-hard floor below might have killed him. Recently, the McGill residence in which the late student lived held a beer bash advertised with posters depicting a mascot lying flat out drunk on its back, clutching a beer. How soon they forget.

There is something fundamentally dangerous about the attitude that too many students have towards drinking and getting drunk.

The gist of the attitude seems to be that having "fun" and being "cool" are measured by the amount of beer and liquor a person drinks on a given occasion, and that getting "smashed" is the essential climax of any successful social event. Since most students don't have cars, the thinking seems to be that a hangover is the worst that can result from a night of "serious partying". For some that has proven to be a tragic misconception.

I don't know what the statistics are, regarding students killed in alcohol-related accidents; we tend to quickly forget such numbers anyway. What I do know is that the student who died in December was my closest cousin, and would have been a life-long friend. He was a diligent, hard-working individual, well liked by all who knew him, and destined to

become a good lawyer. When I recall the images of his devastated parents and two younger brothers, and realize that their lives are permanently saddened, it makes me wonder: what's the point of getting smashed?

Most of us take for granted that we'll live to old age, and we seem to live our lives with a subconscious sense of carefree immortality. This illusion is probably created by that paradox which makes it impossible to ever fully recognize the finality of death: when we're alive, death is something that only befalls others, and when we're dead, we're not able to recognize anything. Perhaps if we stopped more often to think about all that the future holds for us, careers, travel, romance, family, we would recognize the insanity of being unnecessarily careless.

If getting "wrecked" can mean stumbling into the path of a subway train or a truck, or falling from a roof or a balcony, then those extra drinks just aren't worth the risks. It isn't worth risking life, the years of hard work it took to get to university, and the rewards the future has in store. Tragically, those who would know this best are no longer here to enlighten us. But I knew my cousin well, and I know he'd want me to pass along a message to his friends and fellow students.

Please. Don't get smashed. Don't ever get smashed.

Bryan Claxton

Underfunding inspires fundraising drive

Rowers grow their own cash

by Lisa Fernandez

While underfunding has hit all varsity sports teams, the rowing team has taken some positive steps to correct the situation by creating an alumni association and organizing a fundraising drive.

The team has looked to the football and hockey teams for inspiration in fundraising. Third year varsity rower Jeff Grange said, "They have been exemplary in showing the way to other organizations that fundraising is possible." In 1970, when funding to the two teams was threatened, the Friends of McGill (alumni and parents) was created to raise money.

The rowing team has formed a Standing Fundraising Committee, made up of 20 students, alumni, and corporate sponsors. The main goal

is to buy new boats and to defray operating costs.

Said Grange, "at the moment, we need \$15 000 to operate. The gym's dispensation meets only about half this amount, leaving \$8 000 that the rowers must pay themselves."

"Like the hockey team, like the football team, we are also trying to reach out to our alumni and our parents. Through their generous gifts, we hope we can buy new equipment in the future," he said. In May, the team will order its first new boat, to replace two lost and one damaged en route to a St. Catharines regatta. "This is the first time the rowing team has purchased a boat on its own," said Grange.

Grange said that a new boat could improve the team's speed enough to make it able to compete on an equal footing with Trent, Western

and Queen's, as he feels it should be now.

Each rower now pays \$100 towards operational costs, and varsity rower Grant Gush doesn't think the athletics department realizes how much it costs to run an efficient rowing program. "A boat costs just as much as a car," he said.

Grange said "we are the largest varsity team, with over 72 members, and yet we receive the least amount of funds possible."

But Grange does not blame the Athletics Department or the university for not cutting the rowing team "a larger piece of the pie." Grange said the money is not there, and the team "is not trying to wring more money out of the athletics budget, because they'd have to cut funds from another group's budget and we don't want to do that."



Daily photo: Heidi Hollinger

That's it sports fans

by Susie Petersiel

McGill's 24 varsity teams had an excellent 1987-88 season, winning 27 athlete of the week awards, just one shy of doubling last year's total. The Martlets basketball victory at the McGill invitational, the swim team's capture of the Speedo Cup and the Redmen football upset for the Vanier Cup highlighted this eventful season. Here's a short round-up of what happened this year:

Alpine Skiing: The Redmen and Martlets finished in mid-standings at the QUAA. Pavel Pachobradsky won all his races and was top QUAA scored.

Badminton: The men's team finished in third place before entering the championships in Chicoutimi, but final results are unavailable. Redman Alok Ummat ranked third overall and Martlet Line Beaulieu ranked second in women's singles.

Basketball: The Martlets won only one of three games at the CIAU championships, but it was still a great cap to a record-breaking 30-win season. The team finished atop the QUAA, winning five of six invitational tournaments. Hélène Cowan and Leah Hayman made the QUAA First Team, while Mirjana Jurcic and Julie Rousseau earned spots on the Second. Cowan topped her final year with two QUAA and one CIAU athlete-of-the-week awards. The Redmen finished third in the QUAA, and were 10-20 overall. David Steiner received one QUAA athlete of the week award, and was named to the QUAA all-star second team along with Paul Brousseau. Paul Arseneault made the First Team.

Cross-Country Running: The team's 13 women won the McGill Invitational, and finished second at the provincials. They finished sec-

ond in the QUAA, and Leslie Ogston received one Athlete-of-the-Week award. The sixteen men kept pace and ranked as high as third in Canada.

Fencing: The team travelled quite a bit this season, participating in meets at York, RMC, Magog, Québec and Troy, New York. The men, led by David Gendron finished strongly in the foil and sabre categories.

Field Hockey: The Martlets finished seventh of eleven OWIAA teams, and though they had a rough 2-9-4 season, worked hard. Next year they host the CIAU Nationals.

Football: This year's "Crazy Dogs" team went far beyond all expectations by upsetting favoured UBC 47-11 at the CIAU National Vanier Cup. The games that preceded the victory included come-from-behind matches against Carleton and arch-rival Queen's, as well as key upsets over Bishops and St. Mary's. Alain Delorme, Mike Soles and Bryan Fuller together earned 10 Athlete-of-the-Week awards. Soles, Al Lekun, Vincent Gagné and Wayne McRae were named to the OQIFC All-Star Team, and Soles and Lekun to the First and Second CIAU All-Star Teams. Bruno Pietrobon was named both to the National Academic All-American Team and the Northeastern District Academic All-American, while Gerry Ifill earned a berth on the latter as well.

Hockey: After a year off, the Martlets returned for a disappointing 1-12-1 season. But things are looking up, as the squad has earned QUAA status for next season. The Redmen set five team records in their 20-15-5 season, including most league wins and most league

points. The team also registered two on-the-road shutouts in one week, their first in 22 years. Six Athlete-of-the-Week awards went to Tim Lannone and Mario DeBenedictis, and Lannone collected a barrage of honours including OUAA First Team All-Star, OUAA MVP, CIAU First-Team All-Star, CIAU Most Sportsmanlike Player, and Redmen Molson Cup Most Outstanding Player of the Year. Other Redmen awards went to Paul Grech as Rookie of the Year and Paul Pulver as Most Improved Player.

Rowing: The varsity men placed sixth of eight universities and won the Head of the Rideau regatta at Ottawa. They finished third at the OUAA championships in St. Catharines. The women also won the Ottawa regatta, and women's varsity placed third at the OUAA's. McGill finished fourth overall.

Rugby: The Martlets finished second in the Québec Women's Rugby League Championships, losing to John Abbott after defeating Marianopolis in a 5 overtime game. The team travelled to England, finishing 2-1-1 in their games there. The Redmen, now on 2-year probation, defeated Harvard for the fourth consecutive year to win the Covo Cup. They also travelled to Princeton for the first time. The club finished third in the Eastern Canadian Rugby Championships.

Soccer: The Martlets tied for first in the QUAA with Sherbrooke on a 4-1-1 record. They lost the QUAA Championship game with 20 seconds remaining, 1-0 to Sherbrooke. Melinda Whiteside, Michelle Siveno, Ann-Elise Linders and Naomi Hasegawa all earned berths on the QUAA All-Star Team, while Hasegawa was also named a CIAU First Team All-Canadian. White-



daily photo: Gary Rush

McGill women's rugby team in England and the Redmen accept the Vanier Cup

side, despite a late-season injury, scored seven league goals to finish second, and won a QUAA athlete of the week award. The Redmen had a great season, finishing second in the QUAA with a 6-1-1 record. Their 2-1 shootout over Concordia gave them the QUAA championships, but they were defeated 2-1 by Laurier in the semi-finals. QUAA All-Stars were John Hayward, Kosta Kouremenos, Ivan Verduren, Hugh Quennec, Jeremy Prupas and Ilias Konstantopoulos. Hayward and Kouremenos were both named to the CIAU Second All-Star Team; Hayward for winning his third QUAA scoring title, and Kouremenos for his five shutouts, which also earned him an Athlete of the Week award. The team held on to its 42-game 11-year home field regular season undefeated streak, though a 1-0 loss to Concordia broke a 6-year, 61-game undefeated streak early in the season.

Squash: The two 15-member Martlets teams worked hard this rebuilding year, participating in many tournaments. The A-team placed seventh of eight teams at the OWIAA finals without star Jennifer Beck. The Redmen, led by Mike Kahn who won all of his matches, finished fifth of ten teams this season, four places better than last season.

Swimming: The Martlets finished in the top ten all season, with a sixth place finish at the CIAU finals. Robin Ruggiero won a gold medal,

and Manon Venne a bronze. Ruggiero struck gold six times in the QUAA championships, and won both QUAA and CIAU Athlete of the Week awards. The Redmen, much improved from last season, ranked as high as sixth in the 13 weeks of 14 they were ranked. They sent three swimmers to the CIAU's, and finished the season eleventh in the country, up 7 places from last season.

Synchronized Swim: The Marlinettes spent the year rebuilding, and topped it off with their annual watershow. At the QUAA finals, Lorraine Veilleux won the Class B solo routine, and Caroline Bray was first in three meets in Novice Figures.

Track and Field: The Martlets defended their QUAA Championship, but finished fifteenth at the CIAU Nationals. The Redmen finished second in the QUAA, and broke the top ten with a tenth place finish at the Nationals.

Volleyball: The Martlets finished fourth in the tiny QUAA, losing strength in the season's second half. Team captain, rookie Elaine Wai, was named to tournament All-Star Teams at both the Plattsburgh and McGill tournaments, two of the five the women played in.

Things to look forward to include the Rowing Team raffle draw tonight, Athletics awards to be presented at the banquet on Friday, and a new turf for Molson stadium. Catch you later, sportsfans.

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A demolished room in Overdale

The idealists who founded the MCM in 1974 would doubtless have been dismayed at the ironic fate of their grassroots, municipal party, when an MCM administration recently became enveloped in a bitter dispute with one of these same organizations—the Overdale Tenants Association.

Overdale residents are questioning the involvement of the MCM in organized discrimination against tenants and apparent collaboration with real estate developers.

BY THEO ARGITIS

Last year's public city hearings on Overdale recommended that the developers integrate the tenants into their \$100 million condominium project. But in a council vote early last fall, the MCM voted almost unanimously in favor of the developer's proposal to relocate the tenants.

For the MCM, the revamping of Overdale means both the injection of hundreds of millions of dollars into the economy, and the opportunity to increase tax revenues as higher income residents move into the area. But they risk betraying their own party philosophy and losing the support of progressive forces in Montréal.

For the developers, Overdale represents the opportunity to make a quick million on land which has been unprofitable, low-rent housing for almost a century.

And for the Overdale tenants it is an uncertain future with the belief that they are being denied their right to live where they have created a community.

Overdale as a community

Overdale tenants speak enthusiastically about their neighbourhood. They believe that their street is not an inner city slum but rather a dynamic community.

All Overdale residents affirm this sense of community.

"I don't think I've lived anywhere else where I could run into the hall and get some help," said tenant organizer Lisa Jensen.

The tenants also jokingly claim they have their own neighbourhood watch in Dolly, an elderly woman who lives in the basement of one of the buildings and watches the street through her window.

"Dolly sees everything," said Beth, a senior citizen who has lived in Overdale for 18 years.

"She knows what is going on, when a landlord is breaking into someone's apartment. She knows who is home, everything."

According to the tenants, Overdale has been neglected by slumlords over the past twenty years. But they claim they have maintained the residential character of the area themselves. Each tenant has been forced to renovate their own apartment.

"My landlord refused to paint," said Maybel, an elderly resident, "When the fridge broke he refused to buy a new one and when the floor began to rot, they refused to fix it. They said they didn't have enough money and we weren't paying enough rent, so, we did it ourselves."

The tenants are convinced the landlord was intending to let the apartments depreciate so they could eventually be demolished. "They weren't interested in keeping the place maintained. Actually, they would have preferred to see it fall apart," said Craig, another tenant.

The move to underdale

In the proposal to build over 700 condominiums at Overdale, the developers have agreed to relocate the tenants. The proposed complex will be two blocks south of Overdale, between St. Jacques and St. Antoine.

But Overdale tenants argue that 'Underdale' is an unfair settlement, and a poor second to Overdale.

They believe the location, at the foot of a hill, is unsuitable for the elderly. "The position of Overdale is

the most important thing. It's so central," says Maybel. "Can you imagine putting us down the hill in the winter. I don't want to end up in the hospital with broken bones, trying to walk up the hill."

"There's no shopping and the buses are very slow," Craig said.

While the city has promised certain residents subsidies to live in the new complex the residents have nothing on paper. For retired senior citizens, students, and unemployed, no rent subsidies would mean paying up to 80 per cent of their income on housing. The residents claim that a three and a half per cent increase will cost them between \$650 and \$750.

The tenants' dilemma is that they are being offered homes they cannot afford without city subsidies. "According to our lawyer, it's very unclear who will be subsidized and who will not. There is no documentation on that, and you're allowing them a lot if you're assuming they'll give you anything," said Craig.



The role of the MCM

The MCM had insisted that the developers integrate the tenants into their project, but once the developers threatened to abandon the project, the city conceded to almost every one of their demands. They even sold Kinkora street for a mere \$1.

The tenants believe they have been betrayed by the city. The city's own public report which favoured the tenants' position was ignored by the MCM.

According to Mayor Jean Doré, "Staying in your home is not a sacred right."

"We never wanted to stop the development project. There is enough room for both of us. We just wanted them to leave us alone," Maybel explained. "They didn't

want the rich to live with the poor."

The tenants say the entire public hearing process was a hoax. They claim that tens of thousands of dollars were spent on the commission report which simply disregarded their recommendations.

Craig claims that the city was never serious about negotiating a fair agreement for the tenants. "They were using language like 'a learning experience' which means they totally screwed up," he said.

He criticizes the city for not having enough insight to realize that the developers had no intention of withdrawing.

"After all the investment and the effort the developers put in, they weren't going to just leave, but everytime they threatened to pull out, the city gave in, just so some developers can make a profit," Craig said.

continued on page 26

Tenants plan more civil disobedience

Tenants plan strategy

by Zeb Brown

Despite last month's arrest of six demonstrators, the tenants of Overdale are planning to engage in further civil disobedience. And pressure is growing to preserve an historic apartment building slated for destruction by the developers.

In a training session led by Montréal activist Phillip Duhamel on March 20, a group of residents discussed how to most effectively engage in civil disobedience. But there have been no definite plans to re-enact last month's actions that spawned the arrests when six tenants barred the way of bulldozers sent to destroy their homes.

According to tenant Lisa Jensen, who was among the six, the session was "not strategy planning at all. It was training—we talked about what is non-violent action, what do you go through when you're arrested, what do you wear, why are you doing this?" She said the action will be employed when necessary. She added that the residents held a vigil on March 31 in front of City Hall, to protest the MCM council meeting and to gain attention.

Fighting the relocation scheme from another angle, architectural experts have begun to lobby the Ministry of Cultural Affairs in an effort to save the Kinkora apartments, which are scheduled for demolition. According to architect Michael Fox, the apartment building is an "architectural gem" whose loss would be "remembered in widely shared shame, and blame."

According to Fox, "this building is the only dumbbell apartment of the classic plan of such buildings ever built in Montréal... This little apartment building has a relationship to the history of the Québec of

its time as a social and architectural artifact of the very front and prime importance."

He said the Commission d'arbitrage sur la démolition de patrimoine résidentiel de Montréal will soon rule on the validity of all the Overdale demolition permits, and will probably squash at least some, although at this point it seems likely the destruction of the Kinkora apartments will go ahead.

Fish said the building could be saved by allowing the tenants to form a co-op similar to the Milton Park Preservations. "It's less expensive for the community, the developer and the city to keep the people in their homes than anything else that might happen," he said.

"This is a textbook case of unnecessary and very harmful relocation."

However, Jensen said the Overdale community can "see some hope," and a 10 member negotiating committee, which includes Fox and five other outsiders, is scheduled to meet Mayor Jean Doré on April 28 to discuss possible solutions. She agreed relocation is not an option, labelling the proposed rooming houses "middle class housing."

"It's not affordable and not everyone wants to be put in a box predetermined by someone else," she said. "You can't transplant a community."

She said "things are urgent" and the Overdale residents plan to build support through activities like an information day recently held at Concordia University, and the circulation of petitions.

Both Jensen and Fish said Overdale's experience is having positive effects elsewhere in the city, forcing developers to resolve human problems more satisfactorily.

*Fighting to de-institutionalize racism:***S.O.S. RACISM**

Last month, two off-duty policemen beat up a black man while repeatedly referring to him as a nigger. Their sole justification was that they were drunk. Five months ago, unarmed black youth Anthony Griffin was shot in the head by a police officer. The justification in this case was that the gun 'just went off'. Exactly two years ago a Moroccan man died in jail after having been taken to the police station because he was playing loud music. The police claimed he hung himself with his own shirt.

BY PIERRE TORDJMAN

All these incidents, and countless others, have occurred in Montréal. But they are echoed elsewhere. In France, Malik Oussékine "died of a heart attack," after being clubbed to death by riot squads during a peaceful student demonstration in Paris. Around the same time, Bernard Goetz was charged with illegal possession of a gun after having opened fire on the black men who asked him for five dollars.

Racism permeates many areas of society and McGill is no exception. Who has graduated from this university without hearing students refer to others as "niggers" or "japs" or even "fucking francophones"?

Organizing anti-racism

Yet, no matter how recognizable racist attitudes may be, they remain a difficult societal evil to combat. It is, for example, not easy to find precedents for charges of racism in the Québec Jurisprudence. This is why two years ago, a group of Québec activists formed a "cross-cultural progressive movement," SOS-Racism Canada. This movement has its origins in France, where, in 1984, Harlem Désir—current president of the international SOS federation—established the first independent lobby group entirely dedicated to fighting all forms of racism. The federation now numbers 15 branches worldwide.

But it is in France that the organization remains the most successful. With a membership of thousands, it reaches half a million people every year with its large fund-raising concerts. The movement has also gained momentum in the French political scene. This is because its efforts have been aimed primarily at the highly politicized French youth.

In Canada, SOS-Racism's mandate is very clear. It consists of countering "any attempts to trivialize or dedramatize what no democrat can, in all conscience tolerate: exclusion of others on the basis of race, culture, faith or origin."

But according to SOS-Racism president Alain Jean-Bart, "racial questions are not independent of social issues." In Québec, and Canada, institutions are unable to deal with the social problems of "economic integration." If the institutionalization of racism is subtle, its consequences are concrete. Therefore SOS-Racism tries to "enhance the participation of citizens from minorities to the economic life," Jean-Bart says. For this, he adds, it is

fundamental to "ask for a legal structure that provides for the representation of its minorities in the various sectors of society."

School racism

It is in Québec schools that the organization's intervention has been most urgently needed. Between 1980 and 1985, the proportion of ethnic minority students in Montréal's primary schools has more than tripled. "The government has not responded to the increasing needs of this new clientèle," says Michel-Adrian Sheppard, a member of SOS-Racism. The lack of integration in the school system has become a source of high tensions.

In April 1987, a brawl started between Black and White students at Calixa-Lavallée high school. The principal called the police who immedi-

ately accused the Black youths for initiating the fight. They were suspended for a few days.

When SOS sent a crew into the school, they discovered the principal had asked the Black youths to sign a contract in which they promised not to speak créole (Haitian dialect) in school. This promise was made conditional on their reintegration at Calixa-Lavallée. The rationale behind this was that, according to the school's principal, "speaking créole is provoking." In effect, Blacks were being asked to make themselves less visible.

"This incident is representative of the tensions which exist in many schools of the Montréal metropolitan region," says Sheppard. "Our action in this case was to alert the media and send a team to study the situation. The media responded fairly well, and at this time unions were starting to discuss the issue again. We were finally able to have the principal destroy the papers he had made the students sign."

"Our role is mainly aimed at sparking a debate in the public opinion, we don't tell people what to do, we only try to mobilize them on the issue," Sheppard adds. "You cannot disregard the issue when you know that 20 to 30 per cent of Montréal's students come to school armed."

Institutionalized racism

SOS-Racism charges that provincial and federal administrators remain oblivious to the issue of racism. This is reflected in the lack of institutional structures designed to deal with racism.

"We get a lot of complaints about the MUC's behaviour," said Jean-Bart. "They have been doing a lot of illegal identity verification on people just because they happened not to be white. If you refuse to show your cards they take you to the station."

Jean-Bart doesn't view these situations as isolated incidents, but as reflective of an overall structure which perpetuates racism. The harassments often occur at specific police stations, such as the one where Griffin was shot. Yet, "the motiva-

tions of those policemen and police-women are never questioned," he said. "Racism is never brought into the picture."

Institutional weaknesses have obvious repercussions among the population. There are few social services to address the needs of victims of such assaults. To counter this situation, SOS proposes an anti-racist approach.

Québec society is not deliberately crushing Blacks or other ethnic minorities, according to SOS. But as immigrants have been concentrated in ghettos since the '70s, they have suffered restricted access to public institutions. The result has been systemic discrimination, as a system develops which, by its very nature (white, catholic and francophone), rejects other cultures or races.

"Yet, behind this administration, there are important vested interests. This is why our Justice minister, Herbert Marx, has been stalling in the process of ameliorating the services to ethnic communities," says Jean-Bart. "Racism is related to the preservation of power, and governments are seldom anxious to attack the roots of power in society."

Approaches to race relations

There have been four attitudes towards racism and race relations among civilians and their bureaucrats. The first attitude, and the most racist, is assimilation. This principle assumes that the 'others' must strive to be like 'us'. Since 'they' came to profit from 'our' wealth, they must abandon their own culture.

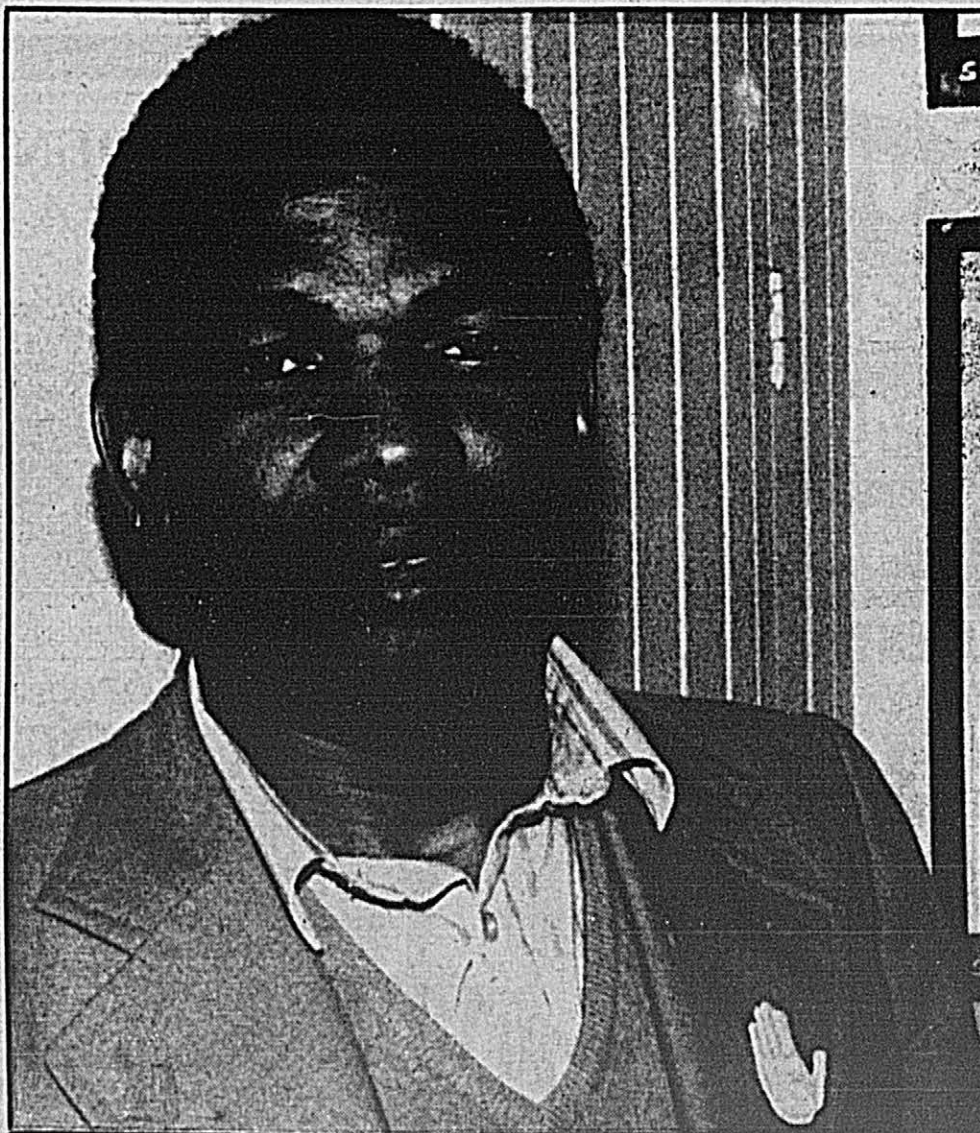
The second approach, which used to be the favourite of the Canadian government, is multiculturalism. Proponents of this view argue that all cultures are equal, but that there is de facto dominance of one culture. Other cultures are conveniently labelled folklore, or exotism.

The most popular contemporary approach is crossculturalism. It favours the interbreeding of cultures, without defining the specific nature of cultural interaction. Like the other three, this approach fails to address the economic aspects of racism.

Anti-racism, the most radical approach, argues that many ethnic groups are victims of economic exploitation. Immigrants come to Canada to satisfy an important economic need, cheap labour. "It is for this reason that immigrants should have access to political and economic power," says Jean-Bart. "Immigrants have to organize among each other."

As an independent multi-ethnic association, SOS tries to help all victims of discrimination. SOS attempts to sensitize the public by holding information weeks on racism, by showing movies and by trying to recruit members in schools where racism has been a long-standing problem. The organization also engages in preventative action by lobbying the local government to ameliorate race relations in its administrations and by asking for affirmative action programmes, in such bodies as the Justice department and police.

The organization also undertakes individual actions such as in Calixa Lavallée, where SOS brought lawyers to the defence of minorities who were unaware of their rights and were insufficiently informed to confront prejudice. SOS also tries to stress action on a community level by working alongside already existing ethnic organizations and trying to provide some groups with a minimum level of coordination. SOS-Racism can be reached at 842-9189



SOS Racism President Alain Jean-Bart



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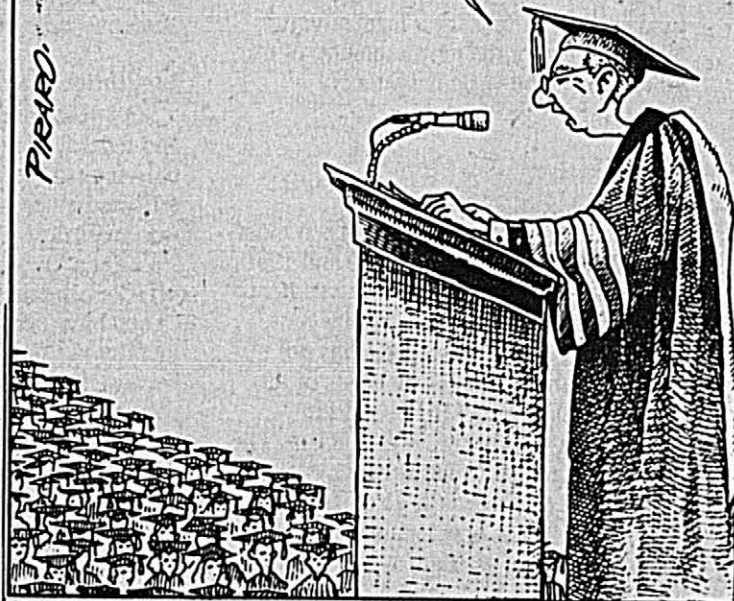
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Bruce Curtis may be returning to Canada after five years

Stranger in a strange prison

After serving five years of a life sentence in a New Jersey prison, Bruce Curtis is finally receiving an element of justice. The student from Nova Scotia was convicted of aggravated murder, in a trial deemed unfair by Canadian standards. The United States recently agreed to extradite Curtis, and his supporters believe he may be free on parole by the fall.

BY KRISTINA STOCKWOOD

The Curtis case was an anomaly, not only in terms of the actual events, but in the way the trial was handled by American authorities. It all began when Curtis went to the shores of New Jersey in 1982 for what he thought was going to be a pleasant summer vacation with his friend, Scott Franz.

The two students arrived in Loch Arbour on June 29. They planned to drive back to the Maritimes later in the summer, but decided to leave after being tormented by Franz's stepfather, Alfred Podgis, for a week. Franz loaded two guns for protection until their departure. But on the morning of July 5, Curtis was awakened by the sound of Franz shooting Podgis fatally "in self-defence." Curtis jumped up, grabbed a gun, and went running for the door. Unfortunately, he ran into Margaret Podgis and killed her when the gun discharged "accidentally."

Perhaps Curtis' story would have been more credible if he had not panicked and fled to Texas with Franz after dumping the bodies in a Pennsylvania Park. Curtis told the press that he ran because he "was in shock and operating on automatic." They were stopped by the police five days later and returned to New Jersey.

Up to this point, the two friends had been supportive of one another. But once Franz was convinced to testify against Curtis, their relationship fell prey to political manipulation. Franz plea bargained for a reduced sentence, explained Lorraine Peever, Curtis' aunt and leader of the Bruce Curtis Defence Committee in Paris, Ontario. "Franz made a sworn statement in Texas that the shooting of his mother had been an

accident, and when he got up in court he completely changed his statement," she said.

Curtis' claim gained credibility when the gun he had used was produced in court as evidence. While the prosecutor was handling it, it went off accidentally—even though the safety catch was on. According to Peever, "This proved that Bruce was telling the truth and the case should have been stopped then."

As the trial progressed, it became increasingly apparent to Peever that the court was biased against Curtis. "They wanted to convict Bruce and do it any way they could," she said. The prosecutor prepared Franz for 15 hours before his testimony and then insisted upon calling a second witness because he "did not believe the first one." The second witness, a pathologist, changed his story for the court. Peever believes both witnesses lied as a result of government pressure. According to Peever, "Bruce was convicted entirely on the testimony of Scott Franz."

"The conviction was politically motivated," she said, pointing out that two of the prosecutors have since become judges. "The way you become a judge is to be

involved in a high profile case—so they picked a kid 1200 miles from home so no one would notice." She said the government was not only determined to convict Curtis, but "New Jersey made it clear they'd never let him out on parole."

As the U.S. judicial system does not recognize "miscarriage of justice", Curtis lost his appeal in 1984, even though his lawyers proved that he had originally been convicted on the basis of another person's crime. He lost a later appeal in 1984 and clemency was denied in 1987.



Bruce Curtis

"The biggest frustration is that the Canadian government seems to be impotent when it comes to how Canadian prisoners are treated in the US," said Peever. "It is very dangerous because it gives a signal to the U.S. government that the Canadian government won't protest and sets up Canadians as easy scapegoats."

Steve Fineberg, of the Office des Droits des Détenu-e-s in Montréal, said, "Ottawa has no inclination to support human rights

without a lot of outside pressure." His group was working with the International Federation of Human Rights to free Curtis or transfer him to Canada.

Curtis' family has been instrumental in the campaign for his release. This February, while Alice Curtis protested outside the American embassy in Ottawa, representatives of various prisoners' rights groups were in Washington seeking approval for the transfer. They were successful—New Jersey agreed to send him home under a 1959 Canada-United States prisoner exchange treaty.

"Attention should be paid to the agreements made between the two countries," said Fineberg. "Bruce's case would have set a dangerous precedent if the transfer had not been approved. The vast majority don't have the resources which Bruce's family has devoted to the case."

The system has broken down and there is no remedy for the prisoner. They are sitting in prison doing time for nothing.

Peever said they have 1500 people on their mailing list—Curtis is finally receiving justice because of the publicity generated by the case. A vigil was even held in February in Newman Centre at McGill. Both Fineberg and Peever hope the campaign has generated support for prisoners' rights. But Fineberg is still worried: "Once Bruce is free, will others be forgotten?" he asked.

Jennifer Lyon, one of Curtis' lawyers, believes the intervention of the Canadian government helped secure the transfer. "After a rather unusual amount of time had passed, Washington became concerned with its reputation for fulfilling treaty obligations." She said the political motivations of New Jersey governor Thomas Kean, who aspires to the Vice-Presidency on the Bush ticket, were an important factor. "The feeling was that if he could not deal with a minor case like this, how could he deal with international treaties?"

Although the transfer was approved in February, Curtis has remained in jail as a result of administrative errors. "The latest twist of the knife is that Bruce's transfer file was 'lost' and then sent to Washington without the governor's signature," said Peever last week. But Lyon said this should not have held up the extradition. "They lost the original Canadian application form, which had nothing to do with the American one, so for them to hold on to it is absolutely ridiculous. Washington is obviously keeping a close eye on this case."

Curtis should be in Canada by mid-May and could be out on parole by the fall. The new National Parole Board guidelines consider risk to society the most important consideration. However, there is a chance that the new rules could keep Curtis incarcerated even longer. Hearings now take longer and this has caused a backlog that could keep prisoners waiting. "It has not been reported, but the law has been violated. The system has broken down and there is no remedy for the prisoner. They are sitting in prison doing time for nothing."

On the morning of July 5, Curtis was awakened by the sound of Franz shooting Podgis fatally "in self-defence." Curtis jumped up, grabbed a gun, and went running for the door.



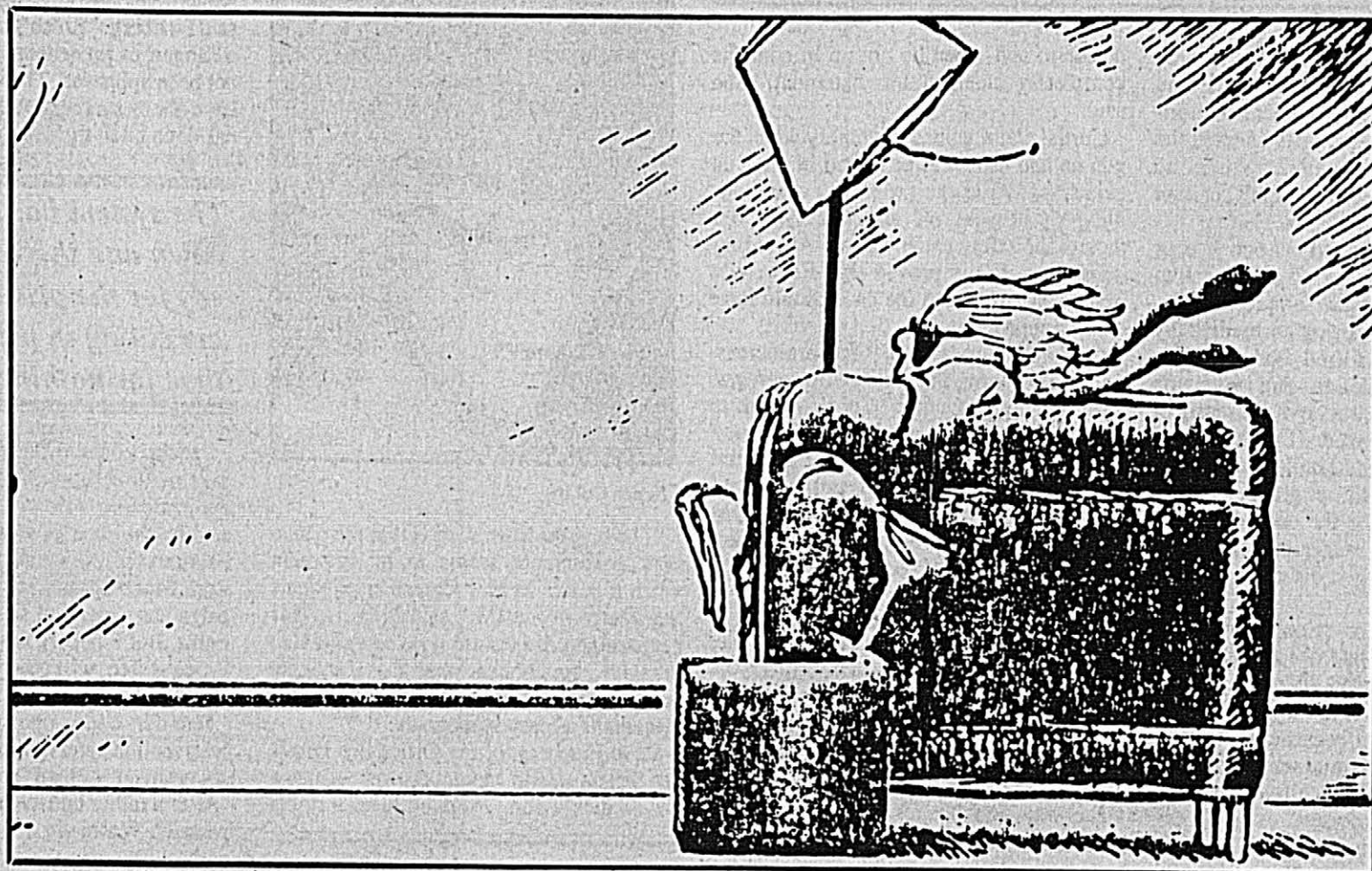
Supporters demand Curtis' release, but what about the others?



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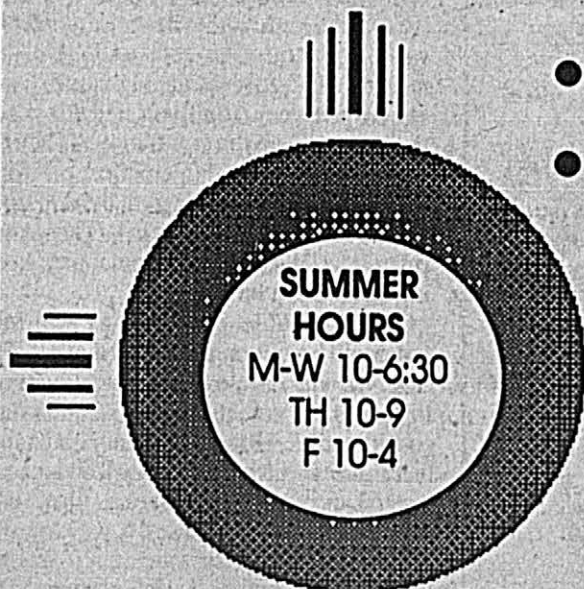
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Labour, capital and Québec

French nationalism in Québec is currently being consigned to the history books—written off as an interesting episode of wrangling over linguistic politics. But the recorded version often misrepresents the true social and political climate from which the movement originated. Official history ignores the powerful economic factors which led thousands of Québécois to reconsider not only their role in Canadian politics, but also the entire North American economic system.

by Theo Argitis

Alternatives to official history are few and far between. But the most insightful analysis of the political temperament of a society can often be found in the history of its labour movement. In the interests of presenting the real heritage of working class women and men in Québec, the education committees of the Confederation des syndicats nationaux (CSN) and the Centrale de l'enseignement du Québec have recently published *The History of the Labor Movement in Quebec*.

Co-authored by many contributors, including labour luminaries such as Louise Fournier and Michel Doré, the book attempts to present the union movement as "the most forceful and articulate vehicle for working-class self-expression in Québec." With this in mind, the text provides economic background, not only for the emergence of French nationalism, but for a wide range of social and political issues which have been formative in the emergence of modern Québec.

The book analyzes the political economy, role of government and social conditions of the working class through six periods—from a chapter on the nineteenth century to five chapters on the twentieth century—and then provides a thorough review of the development of the union movement in each period. Every section presents a historical appraisal of working class struggles and movements followed by a sociological analysis of the implications and consequences of these actions. Throughout, the union movement is presented as the major player in the exposition of worker disaffection in Québec.

Historical background

The authors place the final integration of the Québec economy into the capitalist mode of production in the middle to late nineteenth century. During this period, unskilled day labourers were emerging as the new proletariat while artisans and tradespeople "gradually lost control over their means of production and became salaried and wage-earning employees of an entrepreneur." At the same time, poor immigrants from Europe were arriving to build the country's railroads and canals at subsistence wages.

This, combined with the displacement of the rural populations and high levels of urban migration, created a reserve army

of labour in Montréal.

But rather than witnessing a thriving urban economy in Montréal, the period saw major disruption in the fabric of society. For the most part it was Francophones who left rural communities to sell their labour in the cities. As Montréal became a major industrial centre, class relations assumed distinct ethno-linguistic divisions. A polarization between wealthy English-speaking capitalists and a French, Irish and Jewish working class emerged, replacing the previously integrated economy of small-scale producers.

The period was also marked by the use of women and children as cheap labour—working in textile mills, shoe and tobacco factories—on average being paid less than half the wages men earned. Mortality rates in Québec were the highest in North America and food, housing and education were clearly insufficient by today's standards.

The emergence of unionism

Without even the limited support provided by the modern welfare state, workers had only their numbers to bargain with. In order to "improve their lot in an exploitative capitalist society, workers converted their solidarity into an indispensable tool: the union movement." The authors outline the most significant campaigns—the nine-hour day, the Knights of Labour, the AFL—presenting a picture of the proletariat alienated by both working and living conditions, agitating for change.

The beginning of the twentieth

services were practically nonexistent.

But it was also an era of expansion for the movement, even though only 14 per cent of the labour force had become unionized. The authors provide interesting commentary on the development of business unionism and the emergence of labour militancy during and just after World War I. The early part of the century also saw the emergence of denominational organizations where Québécois were able to express nationalism through conservative Catholic unions.

The '30s and '40s saw increased state participation in the economy, which in many ways quelled militant tendencies among the masses. The war produced full employment, but at the expense of high inflation and substantial profits for the war monopolies. The depression years, when union and labor struggles suffered major losses, were compensated for by considerable gains after 1936, culminating in a wave of strikes between 1942 and 1943.

While governments were making concessions to more powerful unions, they were demanding stricter regulation of union activities in return. But with the emergence of state capitalism a new phenomenon was introduced—public sector activism.

Overall, the position of Francophones in the Québec economy had not improved substantially. American and Anglo-Canadian capitalists maintained their dominant position in the Québec economy after World War I by acquiring interests in the raw materials extraction industry. It

Without even the limited support provided by the modern welfare state, workers had only their numbers to bargain with.

century was a time of upheaval for the union movement. Steam powered machines were increasingly being replaced by modern electrical industrial technology, ushering in a new era of class antagonisms. In the early part of the century the exploitation of women as cheap labour was on the increase. This presented a particular challenge, since women would often retire after marriage. And the war years saw rampant inflation, with food and housing absorbing almost three-quarters of large working class families' incomes. At the same time, government social

was estimated that "Québec Francophones controlled less than 20 per cent of their economy overall" and the average income of Francophones was 35 per cent lower than that of Anglophones.

Labour militancy in this period was subdued by legislation which recognized the right to organize and bargain collectively, coupled with a period of exceptional economic growth. Despite the fact that "organized labour embarked on a period of considerable expansion," the movement bled out its progressive elements thanks to the general conservatism of the time.

Acute awareness of Anglophone and Francophone inequality brought the nationalist movement to a head in the sixties and seventies. During this period, Québec unionism reached its highest level so far—at 40 per cent of the labour force—and once again adopted aggressive left-wing rhetoric. The CSN published a document in 1971 attacking the "capitalist system from the standpoint of class analysis: 'There is no more future for Québec in the present economic system'." At the same time, the public sector movement, the fastest growing area of the union movement, conveyed the militancy of the time by staging bitter struggles for better conditions and the right to strike—documented skillfully in this book.

Alternative histories

Overall, the authors are able to convey an impressive body of knowledge about the Québec labour movement, working class conditions and working class struggles. The previous lack of an English book on Québec unionism is inexcusable, and this edition fills the void admirably. Not only do the authors provide a first-rate historical analysis of the Québec union movement, but the commentary is insightful and well-informed.

Through a combination of statistics and case histories, the authors provide a detailed historical portrayal of the Québec union movement. From descriptions of backroom meetings of rural leaders starting a union to lengthy evidence of the exploitation of hospital workers in the 1940s, the text provides a first-hand look at the rationale behind organized discontent.

Occasionally, the book suffers from an excess of historical information. For example, in one two-page segment the reader is given an intensive profile of the labour force, conditions of working women and living conditions of the working class between the years 1945 and 1960. The massive condensation of information prerequisite to such a presentation makes the book read like a Statistics Can-

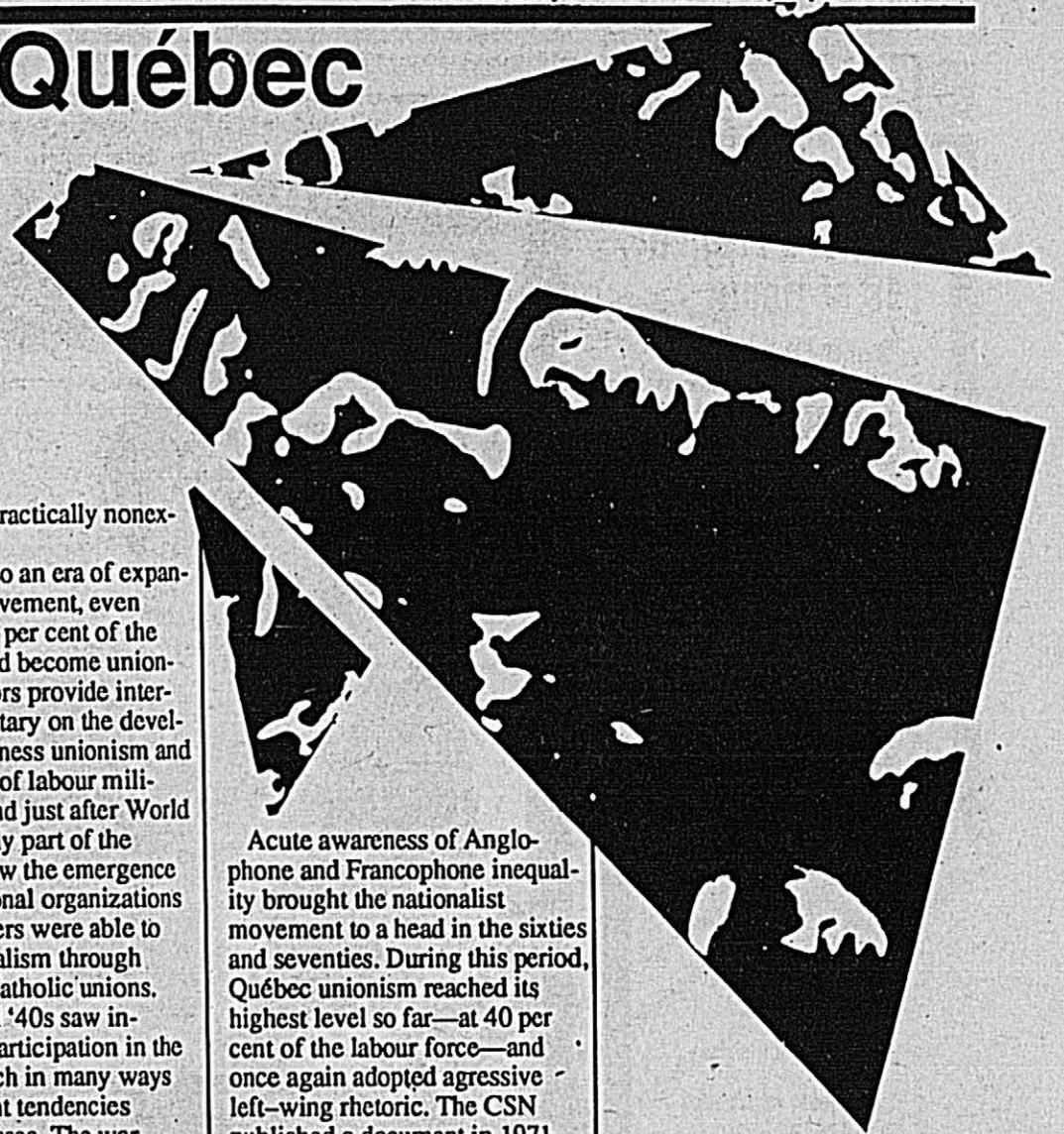
ada catalogue at times. It might have been far more effective had the authors chosen to organize the book thematically rather than chronologically.

The authors also fail to address several central issues relating to the union movement as a vehicle of working class expression. The overall viability of unionization in the long-term struggle against capitalism is never questioned. Secondly, the general trend towards co-optation of the union movement and bourgeoisification of a unionized labour aristocracy is not examined critically. But perhaps the most important point is that there is no analysis of the internal structure of Québec unions, and how the different trends in labour organization have affected the Québec movement.

There is no doubt unions have played a major role in organizing class struggle in Québec, but the level of unionization even during its pinnacle in the '60s was never higher than 40 per cent. This means the majority of the working class is not explicitly represented by the movement. Unfortunately the book totally ignores this sector. In the same way, because far fewer women are unionized the book displays an inadequate understanding of the working class woman's experience. Donating a paragraph every ten pages to women is simply unsatisfactory.

Today more than ever, where many observers see factions within the working class and the overall disenfranchisement of the lumpenproletariat, a complete synthesis is very much in need.

Finally, it has to be pointed out that the price-tag (\$19.95 soft, \$39.95 hard) makes this book somewhat more inaccessible than it deserves to be.





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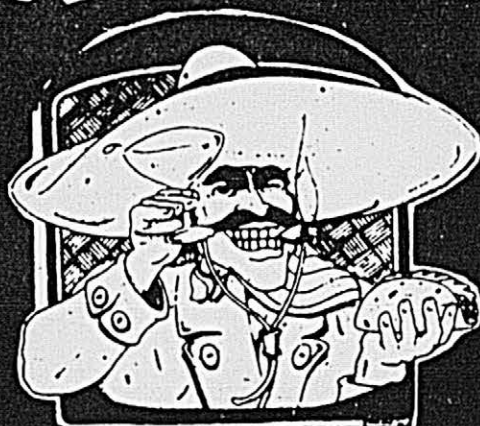


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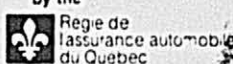
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Graduating from the Society

IN 1960, despite protests from graduate student representatives, the McGill University Senate unilaterally made graduate students fee-paying members of Students' Society. Now, after 28 years of time-consuming bickering between undergraduates and graduates, Senate is being asked to reverse the decision.

BY ANDRE COUTURE

Graduates are appealing to Senate following a series of frustrated attempts to reform the internal structure of the Students' Society of McGill University (SSMU). This semester, SSMU Council blocked a proposed referendum question which would let students decide on the fate of graduates in the Society. And two proposals for increased graduate representation on council have been defeated in campus-wide referenda this academic year alone.

In a March 1987 referendum, 96 per cent of graduates endorsed autonomy for the Post-Graduate Students' Society (PGSS). Since SSMU blocked the secession referendum question, over 600 graduates have signed a petition asking Senate to remove PGSS from SSMU.

At Senate the battle lines have been drawn. Most Deans and Vice-Principals are not particularly hostile to the notion of graduate secession. But Dean of Students Irwin Gopnik opposes the plan, saying the two societies are squabbling over what amounts to "a couple pieces of pizza."

The Senate Committee on Student Society Constitutions, which Dean Gopnik chairs, is going to recommend to Senate on April 13 that the status quo be upheld. As far as he can see, there is no problem. Graduate students have a good deal, he argues, they can use SSMU services, benefit from their political representation and use Thomson House as well.

Problems between PGSS and SSMU are reducible to two distinct categories: services and politics. A survey conducted in March of last year suggested that graduates are paying about five times more than they should for student services. And at the level of political representation, PGSS has often found itself completely opposed to Students' Society policy. For instance, last year while Students' Society announced a policy of being willing to accept tuition fee increases of up to \$2500, PGSS was campaigning against any increase in fees.

A distinct society

Graduates argue that in many ways they are distinct from the overall student population. In particular, many graduates:

- Are involved in degree programs which differ substantially in content and form from undergraduate programs.
- Are older and have different ca-

reer goals.

- Support families.
- Have different types of monetary support from the University and the government.
- When acting as teaching assistants or lecturers are on the other side of the student/teacher relationship.

Within the university, graduates have a distinct faculty to deal solely with their programmes and have separate places reserved on most representative bodies within the university. However, SSMU does not recognize PGSS as distinct. On council, it is treated as simply another faculty within the university, like Arts and Engineering.

A national perspective

The demand for graduate student autonomy from what are predominantly undergraduate societies is not only a McGill phenomenon. At the national level, graduate student associations affiliated with the National Graduate Council are seriously considering autonomy from the Canadian Federation of Students, the umbrella group of which it is a constituent member.

At the moment, almost half of all Canadian graduate student associations are completely autonomous from the undergraduate societies on their campuses. Among these are the graduate societies at the University of Toronto, Queen's University, the University of Western Ontario, the University of British Columbia, the University of Alberta, the University of Calgary and Memorial University. In 1985, a University of Saskatchewan survey found that at "most of the universities surveyed (graduates) preferred to be separate and most autonomous organizations were more satisfied with their status."

As well, 83 per cent of the graduate associations affiliated with undergraduate societies favoured autonomy, and 60 per cent of the groups subsumed in a Student Council supported autonomy.

Political impasse

The political stalemate that now exists between graduate students and SSMU began when the University created the Students' Society. In February of 1960, Senate approved a McGill Students' Society (MSS) and its finances under the jurisdiction of the Students' Executive Council (SEC). The PGSS had previously led an independent existence as a social club since it was formed in 1948. The President of

PGSS at the time, L.E. Wolhuter, asked Senate not to approve the proposal, which would incorporate PGSS into the new association, charging that the entire procedure was undemocratic. In a letter dated February 8, 1960, he argued that the interests of graduate students were sufficiently different to warrant a separate society, and that graduate students objected to paying fees for services they had little interest in using.

In response, the President of the SEC claimed that graduate students were not represented by PGSS and that undergraduate and graduate students did not have differing interests. On February 11, he submitted a letter to the Administration saying graduate students were involved in the affairs of Students' Society, and that the so-called "undemocratic" procedures were the result of graduate student disorganization. Senate apparently agreed with the SEC President, and approved absorption of graduate students into the Students' Society.

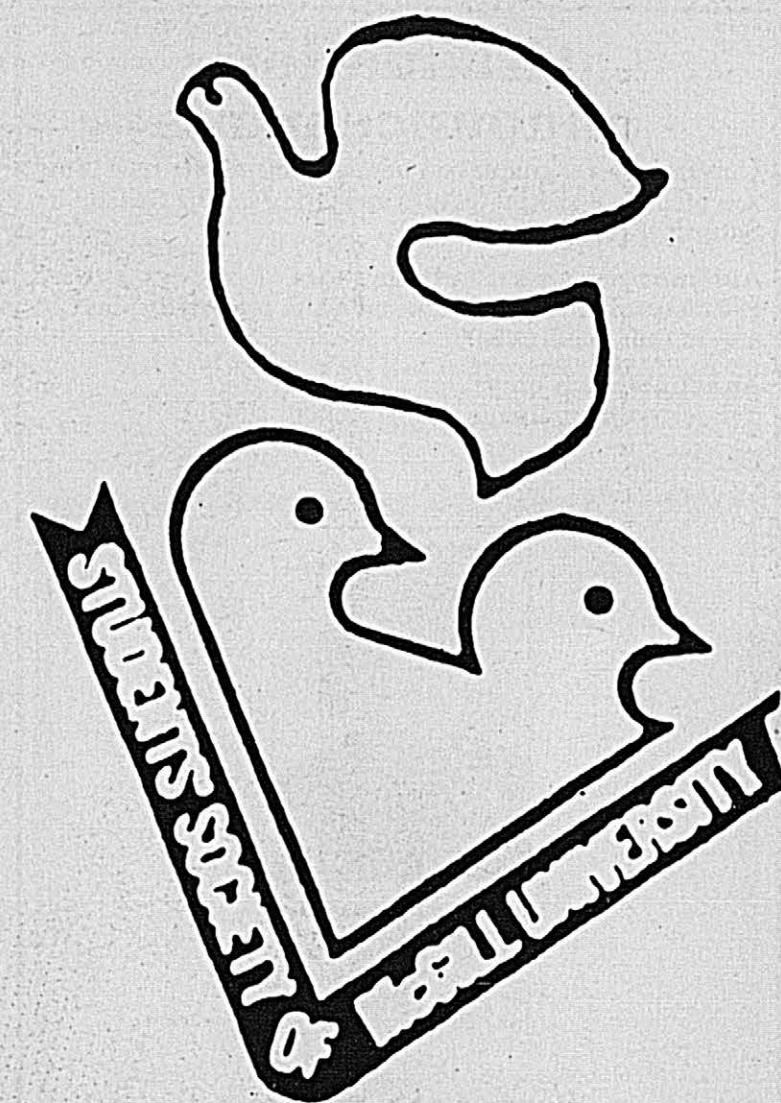
Talk of secession

By March of 1961, PGSS council was already discussing the advantages and disadvantages of secession from SEC. By 1963, in the context of a debate over increased MSS fees, records show PGSS officially expressed its dismay over having been "bulldozed" by the Senate and the Students' Executive Council into joining the Students' Society.

Later that year, at a PGSS meeting held December 4, several councillors expressed dissatisfaction over the integration of the association into Students' Society. While debating proposed changes to the Society constitution, G. Cadenhead said PGSS "can never have, under present conditions, real control over... its own affairs." What it needed was "some kind of inquiry into what greater measures of autonomy are open to us away from the SEC."

By November 1964, graduate discontent re-emerged in a debate over another Students' Society fee increase. PGSS council opposed any increase on the grounds that "post-graduate students are different in age, outlook and in their extracurricular activities to undergraduates."

Two years later, the Council re-affirmed its belief in the specificity of graduate students and demanded that Students' Society re-arrange its financial structure. If this could not be arranged to the satisfaction of PGSS, it was resolved that "upon the securing of the of the Post-Graduate Students' House the Post-Graduate Students' Society withdraw from the Students' Society of McGill University and constitute an autonomous, independent and self-governing society." This first decision to secede was taken on November 25 of 1966. The issue of



secession came up again in 1967 in a debate over securing funds to operate the Graduate Centre.

Concern over secession decreased somewhat during the '70s, but graduates were still expressing reservations over the fee structure of Students' Society. A 1972 report of the Committee to Consider the Position of PGSS and the Students' Society raised concerns about the enormous cost of managing the Students' Centre and the interest in secession from SSMU expressed by other undergraduate societies.

Into the eighties

This last decade has seen a steady build-up of pressure for graduate secession. In 1981, PGSS President Scott Fraser expressed discontent over the fact that graduates use Thomson House more often than the Union building, yet pay more in fees to SSMU than PGSS. Fraser told the *Daily*, "We don't want to secede, but it may be a bargaining point to change the balance."

By 1982, changes to SSMU were once again demanded. Again, a PGSS committee reported that "Students' Society does not take into consideration that graduate students have particular interests and use facilities differently than other students."

These concerns eventually reached sufficient proportion that a Joint Committee was set up in 1985 to examine PGSS-SSMU relations. The central problems identified were: graduate student representation on Senate committees, electoral procedures for graduate representation on SSMU Council, SSMU grants for PGSS renovation projects and the reduction or freezing of fees of PGSS members in SSMU. PGSS also expressed grave concerns over the financial mis-management of SSMU.

To study all these issues in depth the Special Committee on Graduate

Students' Membership in SSMU was formed on April 6, 1986. Its final report, handed down in January of 1987, recommended that PGSS attempt to achieve special status for graduate students within SSMU. Failing that, secession with transfer payments based on services used would be the only solution.

After a series of constitutional amendments presented by PGSS were stalled by SSMU Council, PGSS held a referendum among graduate students asking for a mandate to negotiate autonomy. The question received an overwhelming 96 per cent endorsement.

At this point Principal Johnston suggested that a mediator be agreed upon by both sides to facilitate a compromise solution. A proposal was established, and a general referendum was held among SSMU members in October of 1987. But the amendments to the SSMU constitution were defeated, in part because the Arts and Science, Engineering and Management Undergraduates Societies campaigned against the change, fearing the reforms would lead to the domination of SSMU council by graduates.

The current situation at Senate is a very difficult one for students. Interference by the University in internal student affairs entrenches an unfortunate precedent the Administration has set in making unilateral decisions on behalf of students. But this is contrasted against the very embarrassing situation Students' Society finds itself in—with one quarter of its membership being held in against its express wishes, thanks to a handful of councillors who blocked a referendum question.

Andre Couture is the president of the Post Graduate Students' Society.

Graduation announcements

University-level graduation announcements are now being accepted for a special feature appearing in The Gazette on Saturday, June 11.

Announcements with photograph:
\$70.00 for photograph (black and white preferred), plus 65¢ a word (minimum \$45.00).

Announcement only:
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Deadline:
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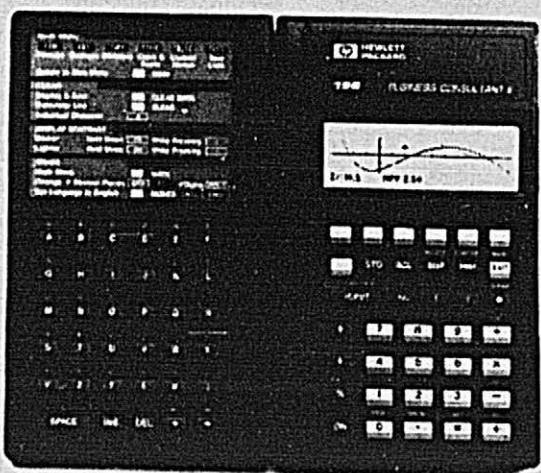
Brown, Robert. Bachelor of Arts, McGill University. Best wishes for your continued success from the whole family. Congratulations!

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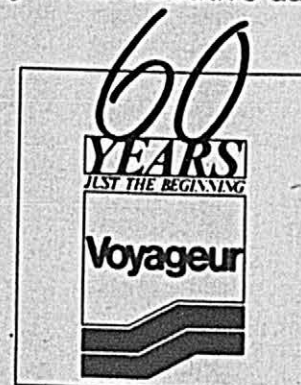
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Theatre at McGill—small upheavals

by Laurie Armstrong
and Carl P. Wilson III

There are big things happening in the Drama and Theatre programme at McGill. But they're happening in small bits, and at a fairly high cost.

The department, one of the three options included in the English department, has started to restructure under pressure from students and in line with the intentions of chairperson John Ripley. Most of the new ideas involve expanding the ability of the department to stage productions and giving credit to students who participate in such projects.

However, the developments are long-term, and for the current generation of students the inconveniences might outweigh the benefits. But more serious is the department's myopia regarding the educational value of productions other than its own, and the propaganda machine that has begun to develop around English department theatre.

The biggest of the big ideas is a two-tiered development project involving the renovation of Moyse Hall, the only large, proscenium-arch theatre on campus. The department wants to renovate the

theatre and use the adjoining land to build a workshop in which the set and costume-making facilities will be housed.

This, Ripley said, "will open up a total re-thinking of what we can do. Previously, we built sets right on the stage and no one could do shows in the theatre because the set was there." Also, the department hopes to use the renovated theatre as its first graduate teaching facility and increase the range of drama that can be done there.



According to Ripley, "A play like *Cats* could probably be done the way the theatre is now. But it is not structured for more intimate theatre. One of the renovation

plans is to give Moyse Hall a new design—a bowl shape which would make way for better acoustics and intimacy. Of course, this has to be done while preserving Moyse Hall's architectural heritage."

The intentions are laudable. However, the department must be blamed for not communicating its ideas to students. There is a system of representation in the programme that is supposed to establish a liaison between the students and the administration of the department. This system was formed in response to student complaints in earlier years about their alienation from the decision-making process, especially regarding productions.

But Drama Representative Coral Thew prefaced her comments to the *Daily* by admitting that she had "been asked not to say anything" by the department.

This censure is especially troublesome because the process at Moyse Hall has not gone smoothly. In fact, although Moyse Hall has been closed for about a year now, renovations have not even begun. The closing has caused serious complications and even financial deficits for campus groups that don't have their own performance spaces, like the James McGill company and the Savoy Society. Alternate sites such as Westmount High School and the Erskine-American Church had to be rented for their shows this year. Next year, the situation will be much the same.

"We thought (the renovations) would be faster," Ripley said. "We agreed on a time-table but unfortunately the contracting end has more complications than we expected." Now it is hoped that Moyse Hall will be "ready for occupancy" by next Christmas and officially opened in the Fall of 1989.

As for the workshop building, the same problems which plague McGill's new gymnasium have arisen. The city has re-zoned the mountain area and McGill has to ask permission to do development. Thew speculated that it might be "twelve months to two years before it even goes to committee."

Meanwhile, theatre students and professors suffer through classes scattered all over campus to accommodate the department's use of classrooms as production space.

More importantly, Tuesday Night Café (TNC), the English department's outlet for student-produced theatre, has been forced out of the Morrice Hall theatre and classroom for most of the academic year. This has exacerbated the problems TNC's executive has had this year, and the group has basically become invisible.

This would not be such a great concern if the Theatre programme were willing to recognize the other

student theatre on campus, Players' Theatre. A great inequity is being righted next year in the granting of academic credit to students for their work on theatrical productions. However, the system extends only to TNC and English department productions. Work on Players' shows, which involve more hands-on experience in the nuts and bolts of theatre than any other opportunities on campus, is

Theatre is for students to assert their independence, without the Faculty watching over them. It would not be fair to Players' to make it obligatory for them to teach the students who work on their shows. Unfortunately, this is exactly what Players' has always had to do—teach students to teach themselves. And Ripley did not explain the implication in the credit system that TNC is some-



DAILY/LAURIE H.Z. ARMSTRONG '88

ingstringslistir

by Egg

Do you know what listings are? If you don't by now, I'm not going to tell you.

Thursday the 7.

Andy Warhol's *Bad at FDA* at 20h. Go be excited, entertained, and perhaps morally offended by the best Celtic Madness runs amok at Concordia's Hall building, with Silly Wizard. *Fearful Symptoms*, four short plays by Samuel Beckett, at 3700 McTavish, 20h tonight and...

Friday the 8.

This *New Land* at Station 10. Some call it Gothic. Some call it Celtic. I'd say.....well something really intelligent, if I knew what they sound like. *Agnostic Front*, speed core at Black Lite. Big surprise. And, *Flesh for Lulu*, yes, fleshy, but not cheeky, sell themselves to Club Soda.

Saturday the 9.

Student film and video fest.....don't stop reading here! There's a lot new talent here, and \$2.50 in the Alley is cheaper than thirty-five dollar Tuesdays. Begins at 20h. Landed Immigrant R&B at Station 10, or, if the year-end nostalgias have got you totally sappy, *Casablanca* in Leacock 126 at 20h.

Sunday the 10.

Freedom, featuring solo and band-accompanied James Parker (not to be confused with Bob Barker), at Station 10. *Unnatural Acts*, political Mausal Satire a la sax/guitar/precussion at Galerie

Dare-Dare. **BIG BASH BENEFIT** for food bank with garage gods the Greusomes, reggae Kali and Dub, Ministry of Truth, and Vent du Mont Scharr.

Later.

Monday, After the Gold Rush....*The Fast and Furious* at Station 10 (but not fast enough, 'cause they're still there on Tuesday). Wednesday, We are the mods, we are the*Curiosity Shop* at Station 10, and *Ziggy Marley* at the Spectrum. Everything in the world is really a phallic symbol. Spring Awakening has been called, "the first truly Freudian play." It's at Concordia Hall Building, 20h, and runs through the weekend (Sat 19h, Sun 14h). The Gruesomes at Café Campus, and jazzy, Ocean-Pacific-wear-covered *The Shuffle Demons* at Club Soda.

Thursday, another bash/ benefit, with *Alternative Inuit*, *Parazit*, *Hodads* (country-ish), Jerry Jerry (cheezy, drunken gospel rock), and *Wild Touch* (when they said there were sexual overtones in their music, they weren't kidding....live show is not for people with pacemakers) **THE VILLAGE PEOPLE** need no other explanation.

Friday the 15. *Rude Guru* silly rock at Station 10 tonight and Saturday. *African Cinema Week*, featuring more than 30 films on Apartheid at Complexe Guy Favreau. Info: 284-3322.

Right about here is where I spilled my tea all over my notes. It's much too stressful to continue.

ineligible for credit.

This is but another chapter in a long-standing history of animosity between the English department and Players', which is the oldest English language theatre in Montréal. A celebrated English professor in the earliest days of Moyse Hall used to threaten to fail students who did Players' shows. And recently, students found (in classes like professor Susan Williams' first-year required course "Introduction to Drama") essay extensions were being offered to the performers in the department's *The Freedom of the City* and not to students involved in Players' shows. Furthermore, many professors proselytize for department shows during their classes but never bother even attending other student theatre.

Said Thew, "There's a feeling that somehow this work isn't valuable because it's student work, but I would think this is an even more viable reason to give you credit for it."

Ripley defended the structure of the new credit system. "Players'

how a superior forum for student experimentation (presumably because it's supported by the department).

The executive at Players' Theatre is concerned with the issue, but doesn't intend to fight the decision. According to Players' Vice-President Nick Morra, "We do have a number of drama students who may have second thoughts now about getting involved in Players' shows."

Technical Director Kent Harries agreed, saying that the English department takes the attitude that Players' shows are inadequate, although the truth is that Players', unlike the English department, "must be commercially viable." According to Harries, "They see us as the competition, and that's too bad because I think we could really help each other."

The Drama and Theatre department is beginning to extend its reach and increase its potential for serious theatrical work. But it would be more effective if it were also willing to look beyond its own fingertips.

AN INTERVIEW WITH ILAN HALEVI

Both Jew and PLO member

This interview with author, journalist, and PLO delegate to the Socialist International, Ilan Halévi, was conducted on March 30 by Brendan Weston.

Daily: Most North Americans conceive of Palestinians as Arabs and probably Muslims, and Jews as siding totally with Israel. What does it mean to you to be a Palestinian Jew? Have you identified with the PLO all your life?

Halevi: Well no, because I was born long before the PLO was formed, but I have identified with the PLO since it was created. Yes, a Palestinian Jew is a Jew from Palestine, like an American Jew is a Jew from America or a Moroccan Jew is a Jew from Morocco. My family comes from Palestine, and Palestinians are Arabs in the sense that their language is Arabic. In Palestine before Zionist settlement, there were Palestinian Muslims and Palestinian Christians and Palestinian Jews. My father and grandfather were among those.

Now, not all Palestinian Jews identify with the PLO because many have been integrated into Israeli society and they identify with Israel today. There are also Jews who identify with the PLO without being Palestinian. There are American, or French or Lebanese Jews who identify with the PLO not as Palestinians, but probably somewhere along the line as Jews. My father was an anti-Zionist in Israel at the time of the British mandate, and I've grown up in an anti-Zionist atmosphere.

Daily: Israeli society has been called racist both in terms of Palestinians and in terms of Oriental Jews versus European Jews. Yet the distinction between the European and the Oriental Jews is not well understood here.

Halevi: The Zionist movement was essentially a European Jewish movement, and the early stage of the colonization and the creation of the state were achieved under the leadership of a Zionist movement which was almost totally led by Jews of Eastern European origin. It is mostly after the creation of the state that more than one million Arab Jews and Jews from non-Arab countries such as Turkey and Iran were brought to the state of Israel, where they replaced the Palestinian Arab labour force that had been expelled in 1948 in the social structure of the new state. They constituted the lower strata of Israeli society and they were almost totally excluded from power, be it political or economic.

Because there hasn't been massive immigration from Western Jews and because the rate of demographic growth among Oriental Jews is greater than Western Jews, Oriental Jews have become the absolute majority...65 or 70 per cent of the Jewish population, and yet they continue to be a very tiny minority of the various power elites in Israeli society. In this sense there is discrimination and social oppression of Oriental Jews. At the same time, this discrimination does not work along the same institutional lines as between Jews and non-Jews in the state of Israel, and it does not function in the same way as the absolute military domination of the Palestinians in the Occupied Territories, who are not citizens or subjects of the government.

Daily: Before we get to the Occupied Territories, could you talk about how you interact in the Socialist International with the Israeli Labour Party and also with the NDP, Canada's social democratic party? It must be awkward.

Halevi: With the Israeli Labour Party there has been no interplay at all, which means they have opposed our presence... In a couple of weeks there will be, at the European parliament in Strasbourg, a meeting of the Socialist International Middle East committee where the PLO has been invited officially. This is for the very first time. This places the Israeli Labour Party, which is a member of the Middle East Committee, in an awkward situation, because they will either have to come, attend the meeting, and engage in dialogue with the PLO—which they are refusing to do—or not come, and materialize before their European socialist comrades the fact that they refuse dialogue.

Daily: And what are your relations with the NDP? In Canada their public statements waiver. In the case of Mohammad Mahmoud, there have been quite virulent statements on the part of the NDP, and yet there have also been some quite sympathetic statements by the party in terms of the West Bank.

Halevi: I think the NDP, like any social democratic party, is rather torn between its traditional friendship, comradeship and fidelity to the Israeli Labour Party, and the perception they have of what's going on. I believe that in the NDP there are also various personal sensitivities, and that it is not a monolithic attitude. Even if the statements of the party as such reflect a consensus, they are also a compromise.

Daily: One of the interesting points you made at your McGill lecture was the reason why this latest uprising is qualitatively different from any previous uprisings—in Gaza in 1971 or the West Bank in '76.

Halevi: First of all, the length—this uprising has been going on for four months, and it is not stopping. Also the fact that the totality of the Occupied Territories have moved at once—all the West Bank and all the Gaza strip. And that means three very distinct social sectors—cities, refugee camps and villages. They represent three very distinct frameworks of social organization in those territories. Then, you have the complete collaboration between age strata and social strata. You have merchants striking, the youth throwing stones, the families supporting them, the workers striking... This collaboration in the division of the work of uprising... is very remarkable.

Beyond this, there is a political unity. The fact that all the political currents in the Occupied Territories—those who identify with the organs of the Palestinian resistance, those who are independent patriots, the communists, the Islamic current, all of them—are part of the same uprising, they have the same leadership, and fight for the same objectives.

Daily: We heard in the media, at the beginning, quite the opposite—that the youths were not definitively aligned with the PLO, that it was an Islamic movement, not controlled by the PLO. You say this is not the case.

Halevi: Well, first of all... the PLO does not control the uprising, the PLO is the logistics of the uprising. The PLO is the Palestinian people inside... and the Islamic current is part of the PLO. It is not an alternative to the PLO. And the idea that the

uprising was Islamic in character was very much spread in the media in the first weeks. Actually, the reports stopped more or less definitely in the Western media in the middle of January, when demonstrations started out of churches on Sundays and when Palestinian Christians started chanting the same slogans as Palestinian Muslims the day before outside the mosques. Palestinians are united under occupation, in exile, and they are united with the PLO.

Daily: There has been a great deal of carnage—over 120 Palestinians, often very young, women and children—and the PLO has urged everyone not to go beyond stone-throwing. At the same time, there have been a very few military operations by the PLO. At what point would you change that strategy, and is there a way of getting arms to people?

Halevi: First of all, 120 is the Israeli figure for Palestinians killed in the uprising. Our precise and documented count brought this to 199 yesterday.

We made the decision to let the uprising use stones as the principle weapon to try to avoid a bloodbath in the Occupied Territories, and also to illustrate for world opinion the reality of the situation in the Occupied Territories. We know how biased the Western public opinion is in this discussion, and we know that one single gun

"I don't want victory to be won on top of mass graves."

against the whole Israeli army is enough for some commentators in the West to claim that it is an even fight between two belligerents.

It doesn't mean the PLO as such has renounced armed struggle. There have been military operations by the PLO in Israeli territory since the beginning of the uprising and there will be more, because the Palestinian people are not only the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza. It is also the 2.5 million Palestinians who live in exile, and who have arms.

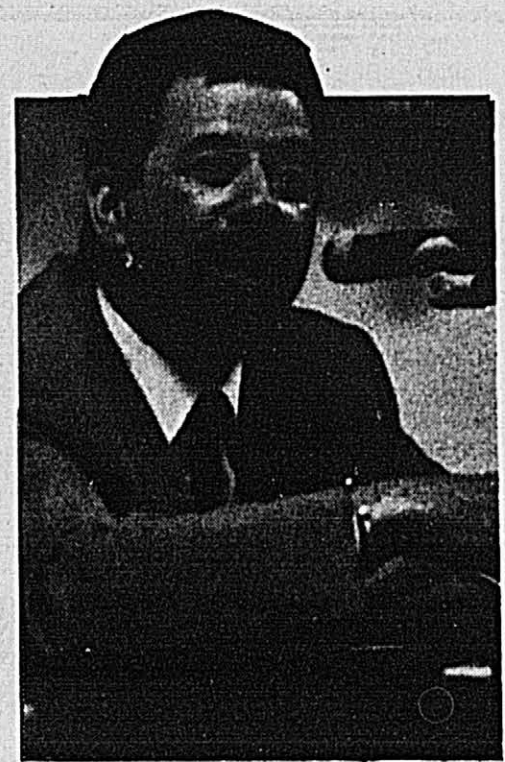
Now there are also arms inside the Occupied Territories. It is not a question of finding ways to smuggle arms inside. The decision to use them would be taken, neither by the PLO or by some organization inside the Occupied Territories alone. It will be taken when there is a popular consensus among Palestinians that the time has come to move to other forms of struggle. But escalation to all-out military struggle is not the only possible development beyond the stones. Civil disobedience is in many forms envisioned as the next phase in the uprising.

Daily: The Shultz initiative is really dead in the water. Not only did the Israelis reject it, but the PLO rejected it because it was not included in the plan to have local elections in the West Bank. That was tried before, wasn't it?

Halevi: There were municipal elections in the West Bank in 1976 and then the Israelis dismissed, dissolved and dismantled the municipalities because they were not to their taste.

Daily: They were PLO...

Halevi: They were pro-PLO. But elections could only be envisioned as a serious step if occupation is stopped. Elections under



PLO representative Ilan Halévi

occupation will solve nothing. There is no way this occupation or any occupation can guarantee free elections.

The question arises, what is the purpose of holding elections now? If it is to choose representatives, the Palestinians have already chosen their representatives—the PLO. But the Shultz initiative is not an initiative, it is a remake of the Camp David agreements and philosophy, which is built upon the idea that peace can be obtained in the Middle East without the Palestinians as an independent people... This is as ridiculous as trying to make peace in the Middle East without Israel.

Daily: The U.S. is still pushing the idea of closing the PLO representation in the UN. The PLO has had observer status for many years now. Do you think there a possibility it will go through with this? Would the UN move its offices if that was the case?

Halevi: I think that the American administration is very much embarrassed by this situation, which stems from Congress and which puts it outside of international legality. To move the UN out of New York, out of the U.S., is to condemn the organization to death, given the extent and vital importance of U.S. contributions to UN machinery. I wonder if the American administration is really ready to smash the UN system just for the sake of expelling our brother Terazi from his office in New York. I doubt it very much.

But I think that the whole political crisis, the whole dilemma of American policy in the Middle East has now found a point of crystallization with this relatively minor issue of our offices, because now the U.S. cannot get out of this tight corner but by taking a clear political decision, which is precisely what they have not wanted to do.

Daily: In terms of solutions, Arafat has hinted that he is willing to accept any part of the territory as a working base. Having said that, is not the West Bank, Gaza and East Jerusalem a minimum? Is it really possible you could work with less land?

Halevi: No. The West Bank, Gaza and Jerusalem are not a demand of the PLO. They are a demand of the international community. In fact, resolution 242 of the UN Security Council demands this. Not only could the PLO and the the Palestinian people not less than this, but the world could not accept less, because otherwise the principle which is the basis of 242—the inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by force, has been violated. It means that aggression has been rewarded. This threatens not only the rights of the Palestinian people, this threatens the foundation of international order.

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The Jewish community: fears from the past, worries for the future**Ethics and support for Israel**

by Susie Petersiel

The state of Israel is illegally occupying the West Bank and Gaza. The oppression of the Palestinians who live there is self-evident. Yet thousands of North American Jews continue to support Israel, and many people fail to understand why. They cannot understand the deep emotional tie that goes beyond morality, and they cannot understand the fear of extinction felt by the Jews.

In 1939, Adolph Hitler began a campaign in Germany to create a "pure" world, free of Blacks, gypsies, gays, lesbians, communists, Jews, and other groups deemed undesirable. Millions of German Jews insisted "it cannot happen here." They stayed, and they perished. Anti-semitism not only reared its ugly head, but opened its mouth and took a publicly accepted bite.

It is the fear of this recurring that creates the dilemma for the North American Jew today.

There is no doubt that most morally responsible people do not approve of Israel's actions in the territories. Condoning blatant armed oppression is unacceptable. But there are reasons for defending the country's actions.

Most important is the fear of latent anti-Semitism. Many attacks on the Israeli government may be disguises for attacks on the Jewish people, a people who now know it can happen here. The division of an already small community can lead to its demise, so support of Israel is important. And remembering the Holocaust is important, because anti-Semitic sentiment can have the power to wipe out the Jews.

Anti-Zionism doesn't necessarily entail anti-Semitism. Many North American Jewish groups, such as the one that picketed the Israeli consulate this weekend, are anti-Zionist. But some anti-Zionist groups, like the PLO in the past, have advocated the destruction of Israel and this has been interpreted as anti-Semitism.

Former Israeli ambassador to Canada, Gershon Avner, has said that Yassar Arafat (Chair of the PLO) cannot be considered a moderate until he tells the Palestinians, in Arabic, that the Jews cannot be thrown out of Israel.

Israelis also fear leaving themselves open to attack should they pull out of the territories. Though Israel is militarily more powerful than the Palestinians, this fear stems from being surrounded by hostile nations.

In North America, as in Israel, the multifaceted character of this dilemma inhibits consensus of opinion.

Many North American Jews are fearful when they hear leaders speak against Israel, as External Affairs Minister Joe Clark did at the Canada-Israel Committee (CIC) conference in Ottawa in March.

Clark denounced the Israeli government's actions, saying, "Israel is breaching its code of human law. She has been withholding food supplies to Arab refugees, using tear gas indiscriminately, and beating Arab youths to maim and neutralize." Many conference dele-

gates left the room at this point, and CIC President Sidney Spivak was quick to refute Clark's statement, saying the U had denied the claim that Israel was withholding food. He did not speak of ignorance or blindness, but out of a desire to promote and maintain strong ties between Israel and Canada.

Problems with the media

Recently resigned Israeli Ambassador to the UN, Benjamin Netanyahu, convinced that the Western media portrayal of Israel has been manipulated by "a calculated strategy of the PLO aiming to capture only the actions of Israeli soldiers against Palestinians on film."

The truth of this claim is not as important as the influence of the media. A recent Toronto Star editorial told Canadian Jews to remember that they are citizens of Canada not of Israel, and to decide where their loyalties lie. The Canadian Jewish community realistically worries about the feelings such opinions can foster in the general public. But as one Toronto doctor said, "If the Jews don't support Israel, who will?"

As to Netanyahu's claim, Professor Yehoshua Porath of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem said in a recent *Gazette* article that the PLO did not mastermind the uprising. "Nobody in Israel who knows anything about it will say that now," he said.

A solution to the dilemma is proposed by the growing Shalom Achshav movement in Israel. Orit Golan, spokesperson for the movement and head of political science at Hebrew University, said in the *Gazette*, "I believe peace is more important than territory. We're strong enough to take chances. The alternative is self-destruction." But she doesn't advocate complete withdrawal from the territories, only negotiating settlements that would guarantee Israel's peace.

One problem with negotiations at the moment is the unwillingness of people like Netanyahu to talk to the Palestinians. He is waiting to talk to an Arab state that recognizes Israel.

Even Canadian Zionist student groups are beginning to see the lack of rationale behind such a mentality. During a conversation between two Palestinian students and a co-ordinator of Network Jewish Students Association (Canada) McGill last week, the three agreed that the PLO represents the Palestinian people, and that direct negotiations should take place between Israel and the Palestinian people's representatives.

The emotional tie felt by many North American Jews is very strong. Almost all have relatives in Israel who fought for the independence of their land. And almost all have lost friends and relatives in the bloody clashes over the years.

So although the oppression continues and although some may find Israeli actions morally indefensible, most North American Jews are compelled to support the other country which holds their allegiance. The Jews were nearly wiped out once, and they must keep from being wiped out forever.

But, as one Jewish third year student said, "if they want to keep their country they're going to have to open their eyes."

Inside Israel: the demand for peace

Despite the Israeli government's ongoing search for a military solution to the uprising in the occupied territories, there exists in Israel a powerful, grassroots peace movement. The forty-odd peace groups that dot Israel's political landscape have at times mobilized almost ten per cent of the country to attend a single demonstration.

by Robert Steiner

The most famous show of force by the peace movement was in 1983, when four hundred thousand Israelis gathered in Tel Aviv to protest the Lebanon War. That demonstration was organized by Israel's umbrella peace group. Its Hebrew name is Shalom Achshav, meaning Peace Now, and it believes that Israel must trade occupied land for long-term security.

According to Dr. Frank Guttman, a leader of Canadian Friends of Peace Now, the movement likes to compare itself to that which mobilized Americans against the Vietnam War in the late 60s and early 70s. But the fact that very few Israelis avoid the draft has led to divisions in the movement. A Peace Now member is more likely to be a soldier than a student. Its founders weren't hippies, they were army officers.

To some extent, its roots lie in the national soul-searching of a calmer day, after Egyptian President Anwar Sadat became the first Arab leader to visit Israel, in 1978. That year, three hundred Israelis signed a letter to then Prime Minister Menachem Begin, encouraging him to respond to Sadat's initiative. Since then, Peace Now has grown to attract national support for its 'land for peace' agenda, a large part of which comes from members of Israel's parliament.

"It is not a fringe group at all," Guttman explains. "Forty to fifty percent of the population subscribes to its support of the Shultz initiative. They understand that trading land for peace is a necessary precursor to security."

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Foreign Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Shimon Peres are among forty key parliamentary members of the movement. But the movement's grass-roots nature has made relations with the government complicated. Peace Now is not a political party, its support comes from across the political spectrum.

"Peace Now includes people in the centre of the Labour Party who may not be in favour of negotiating with the PLO, preferring instead to establish a Jordanian-Palestinian rule on the West Bank," Peter Shizgal, a Concordia professor and Cana-

dian Peace Now organizer says. "Other members are much more dovish."

Leaders of the group, like leaders of Israel's Labour Party, are traditionally well educated European Jews. Some are lawyers and professors. Many are ex-army generals. The former deputy chief of the Israeli Air Force, Yoram Furman, is a major figure in Peace Now. Another leader, the ex-head of Israel's intelligence service, will be speaking in Montréal in May.

The bulk of the group volunteers its time to organize demonstrations and educational events.

"Peace Now is really an umbrella of *ad hoc* organizations which coalesces in times of crisis," Guttman explains.

Peace Now has responded to recent crises in Palestinian-Israeli relations with demonstrations and attempts at education. Both efforts have co-ordinated a number of more specialized Israeli peace groups. But Peace Now's ability to be an effective middle ground between Arabs and Jews has been ham-

pered by new laws forbidding communication between Israelis and Arabs associated with the PLO.

"They fought against the law," Shizgal says, "but because it has been passed they decided to adhere to it."

Those activities are not limited to Israel. Peace Now has developed an international structure of 'Friends Groups' which help to finance the Israeli movement. But North American Friends of Peace Now are firmly opposed to public demonstrations against Israel, the likes of which occurred at Israel's Montréal consulate on Monday.

Guttman says that such actions are

counterproductive.

"Since the world has begun equating Zionism with racism, we feel that criticism of Israel quickly becomes a denial of Israel's right to exist."

"What we are trying to do here," he adds, "is to create a climate where if Peres' labour party wins the next election (expected in November), the Canadian Jewish community will support his efforts for peace."

Last month, UQAM Political Science Professor Julien Bauer told a McGill audience that he did not trust Peace Now.

"Peace Now, is like soup now," he said, "an instant solution. I don't believe in instant solutions."

Guttman disagrees.

Peace Now's opposition to soldiers who refuse to serve on the West Bank is a major source of contention in the Israeli Peace movement.

"There is no 'pat' solution for peace," he says. "We simply advocate opening avenues for discussion... We believe that Israel requires guarantees for peace, and that it needs other voices to talk to."

Shizgal concurs with Guttman, adding that the movement "stands for 'territory for peace' only with

the assurance of mutual recognition of rights by both Palestinians and Israelis and with the renunciation of violence on both sides."

The same message has been espoused by other, smaller groups under the Peace Now umbrella—groups with particular religious and cultural constituencies. One in particular, Oz V'Shalom, has attracted attention among European religious Jews. Avraham Burg, one of Oz V'Shalom's best known figures, also addressed a McGill audience in March.

Burg, himself an officer in Israel's paratroop reserve and an advisor to Labour

leader Shimon Peres, warned Canadian Jews not to ignore Israel's considerable peace movement, and called for the return of 'Jewish Morality' to Israeli rule on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

During his address, Burg also made note of a desire in the peace community to redefine the Israeli Army's role. Shizgal adds that "Peace Now is putting political pressure on the Israeli government so that the role of the army can be changed."

But Peace Now's opposition to soldiers who refuse to serve on the West Bank is a major source of contention in the Israeli Peace movement. Shizgal says that in spite of a misplaced role, the army is still an essential part of the Israeli state. That role should be changed by pressuring politicians, he suggests, not by refusing to serve.

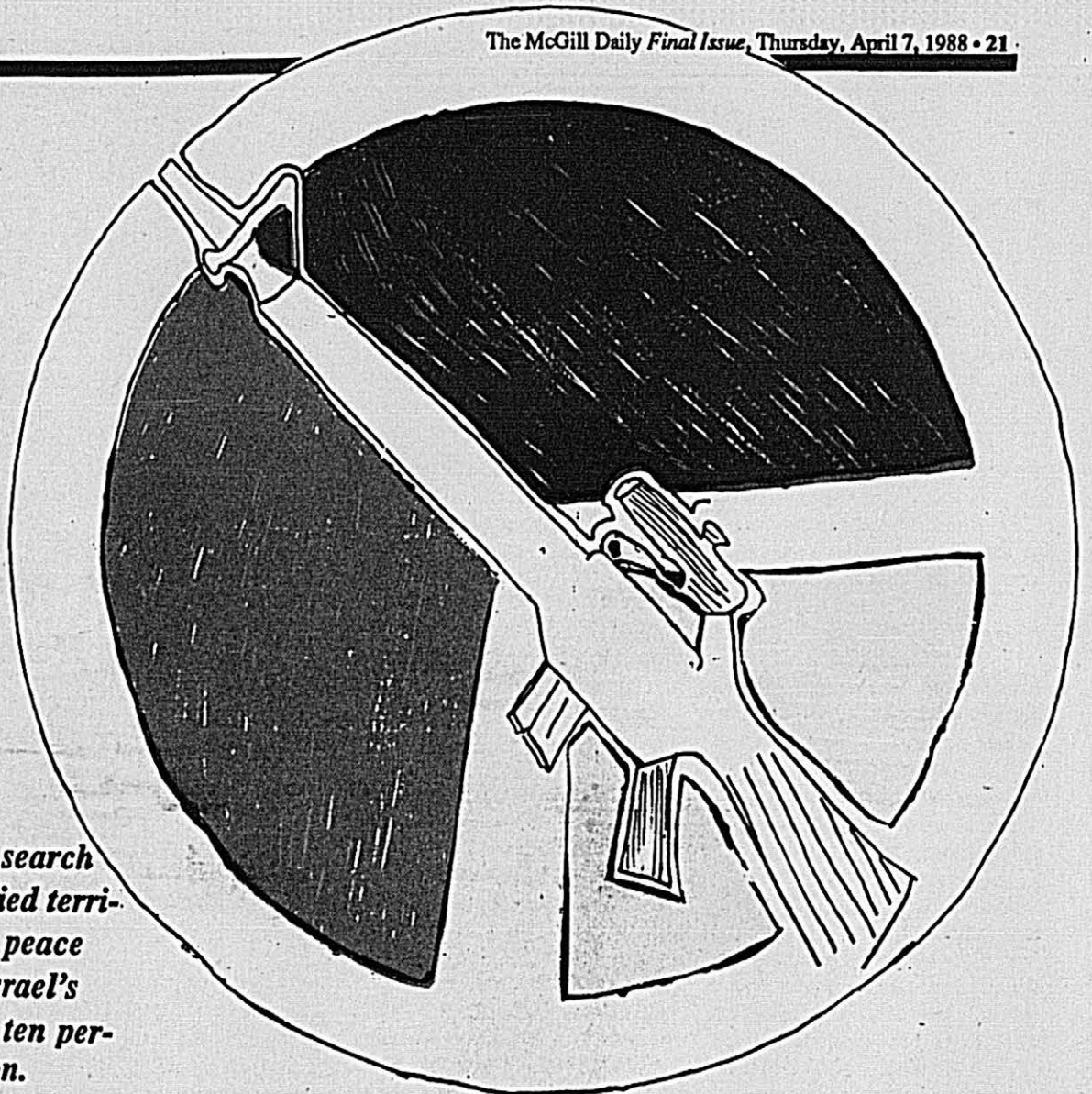
A maverick of the peace movement, Yesh G'vul ('There Is a Limit'), established itself in 1982 to support Israeli soldiers who refused to serve in the Lebanon war. It has resurfaced as a small, but well-known group, advocating refusal to soldiers ordered to serve in the occupied territories.

In January, a member of the group served twenty-one days in an Israeli military prison for refusing to assume the deputy command of a brigade in the territories. Meir Amor, a captain with elite combat experience from Lebanon, explained his actions in a letter to two Israeli newspapers.

"Refusal to co-operate with the government is a legitimate means of expression for free citizens who react to the leaders' irresponsibility," he said. "By refusing I declare the political leaders of Israel unfit to fulfill the duties for the sake of which they were elected."

Yesh G'vul's power appears to be limited for the moment. But any further fracture in the Israeli peace movement could spell disaster for peace-advocating parties at the polls this fall. Recent surveys have indicated a growing right wing in Israel, in the face of increased militancy on the occupied lands.

Now, more than any other time in Israel's history, the grass-roots peace movement must take a strong, united stand to avoid political extinction.



The power of STRUGGLE

by Riki Shore

"They all have the common goal to demonstrate in their visual expression the power and spirit of struggle, protest and self-determination. The strength of their vision, craftsmanship and their tenacity has transformed an art that informs, defines and challenges. Another added element to these artists is that they are not only committed to making their statement in their art but that they are also social, political activists and educators."

Juan Sánchez

Such a description applies to the two artists currently featured at Article, Marina Gutierrez and Willie Birch. Both artists live in New York, and have exhibited their work in various countries around the world. Their work addresses contemporary issues of urban society such as racism (both here and abroad), war, and ecological exploitation. A brighter side is also presented in their work, as Gutierrez says, "the joys that life offers and the richness of people's cultural heritage and history."

Gutierrez' background is Puerto Rican, though she has lived her whole life in New York. She ad-

resses broad issues such as racism in the United States. Her work, "Bitter Fruit" echoes the song "Strange Fruit" in which the lyrics "strange fruit hangs on Southern trees" allude to the midnight lynchings of Blacks in the South. Although less frequent, they still happen today.

Gutierrez deals with racism in South Africa in a more subtle manner. She participated in a show entitled Art Against Apartheid. The aim of the show was to produce art which got past the superficial horrors of the present situation in South Africa and made a direct statement against apartheid. Such a work of art requires knowledge of the situation, creativity and subtlety of execution. Gutierrez's work is entitled "Net Blankes," Afrikaans for Whites Only. The words appear on a box in the centre of a canvas loaded with non-violent images of harassed Blacks. A string hangs from the painting. When pulled, the box opens revealing a safe white family in front of a house. Through a window a woman is seen working in their kitchen. These images make a poignant statement.

Gutierrez addresses her political views to the current problems of her

ancestral Puerto Rico. Although Puerto Rico is a dependent territory of the U.S., the Spanish inhabitants want their freedom. The U.S. government is planning to build industrial parks for the exploitation of natural minerals. In order to execute this plan in 1990, the government needs to decrease the population. A third of the Puerto Rican women have undergone sterilization without informed consent. Gutierrez acts on this issue in her "Isle of Enchantment". Her painting is cut in half laterally. The top

half shows images of the Puerto Rican culture. There is a brown woman with a broken, red line across her midriff, indicating the

sterilization. Below, Gutierrez placed an actual government map which shows the sites of the projected parks.

Gutierrez also treats the urban problems of her native New York. "Boy Next Door" shows a boy riding in a subway car. To his left hang dead carcasses. Gutierrez saw a boy reading a military magazine on the N.Y. subway. As she says, "The boy was engrossed in advertisements like 'Join the Marines'. The uselessness of a young boy doing nothing with his life but learning to kill struck me as horribly disgusting." She produced this piece as a commentary on the futility of war.

Willie Birch's works, like Gutierrez's "Boy Next Door", reflect situations that appear to him right at home. His environment and his life force their way into his art. Birch is an Afro-American who was brought up in New Orleans: "Having grown up in a public housing project in an urban environment, I was upset to learn that, based on my background and economic situation, society had written me off, but I was one of the lucky urban students who had beaten the odds." This experience is always reflected in his art.

When Birch came to New York City he found "decadence and an ugly city". As he assimilated himself into his new surroundings, he was struck by certain aspects of New York. He comments on "the forgotten America that suffers from premeditated, as well as unintentional neglect". Such areas are abundant in New York. His pictures depict "the America that will not go away—infested with drug addiction, hunger, racism, homelessness, urban decay, sexism, and a breakdown of human values."

His "Playland" shows children in an urban neighbourhood. On the

wall behind them are drawn two altars, memorials to two children killed selling crack. Another work depicts a drug bust that Birch witnessed on his block: "As the police came up I could hear a kid yelling, 'Jimmy's mother just got busted!'. It just shows how drugs can effect you in many different ways."

Words play a large role in his art. The titles relate directly to the scene painted, and are placed around the frame. He constructs the frames from papier-mâché, and the words are raised and painted different colours. This method is not only innovative, but effective in conveying Birch's statement.

Birch depicts a pastoral scene in his "Boy With Kite". He shows a child amongst abandoned and demolished buildings. The boy is hopefully flying his kite. Birch seems to be saying that life exists under all conditions if you're strong enough to keep up with it. A funeral is shown in his "Flowers Are For The Living", a saying his grandmother passed on to him. "By this, she means that if someone deserves homage of some sort, then pay it to him while they're still alive. Once they're dead, let it be."

He addresses the problem of racism as it effects all currents of American life in "Remembering Jackie Robinson". Several Black men are shown in a barber shop watching a ball game on television—Robinson was the first Black ball player. The picture alludes to the prejudices in the baseball league today. As Birch says, "Race is an issue that you can't get away from. It's tragic."

Both artists attempt to create works of art which will speak directly to the viewer about pertinent issues that infest our society. Birch writes, and I think it applies to the work of Gutierrez as well, "I hope the viewer sees these works as a sign of our times, as an inspiration to question the world we live in, and as an impetus to decide what role to play in creating a new tomorrow."

The works of these artists will show at Article through April 24th.



Willie Birch: Demonstration 87

Miracles in a beanfield

by Paul Horwitz

The last time Robert Redford directed a movie he came up with the Oscar winning *Ordinary People*, a sensitive, down-to-earth portrayal of family life. Once again, with *The Milagro Beanfield War*, he has crafted a homely, simple movie incorporating the flavour of Mexican culture and Gabriel Garcia Marquez's magical realism.

Adapted by David Ward from John Nichols' huge novel of the same name, the film's plot is equally epic in scale, but manages to keep the neighbourly feel of a small town. The town is Milagro (Spanish for miracle), New Mexico, inhabited by Hispanic farmers who live as they have for decades. Developer Ladd Devine (Richard Bradford) is threatening the town with the Miracle Valley Recreation Area—a vacation project which will bring fatally higher taxes to the poor Milagro residents. Devine has the governor behind him and the town seems fated to die.

One action brings on the war. In an angry moment, José Mondragón knocks over a water pipe, and sends a flow of the development's water onto his father's old beanfield. José decides to cultivate the beanfield in defiance of Devine and his plans (ironically, Mondragón's field was

slated to become a golf course). His defiance becomes a symbol and a rallying point for the townspeople and their fight.

From this point, Redford lets the vitality of the characters take hold; and on both sides of the war, he has stacked the deck with great actors in great roles. Devine's cohorts include James Gammon as a local heavy whose sympathies continually move closer to his Milagro roots, and Christopher Walken as a hired heavy.

The Milagrans are a varied and interesting group, each embodying different aspects of the town's culture and heroism. Vennera as Mondragón is angry and independent for most of the movie. His character is no social activist; he simply acts as he feels he should, with little regard for either the developers or the town. Sonia Braga (of *Kiss of the Spiderwoman* fame) stars as Ruby, a fiery protestor who does her best to awaken the sleeping town. John Heard turns in an interesting role as a retired activist lawyer coerced by Ruby into his former '60s spirit. Daniel Stevin appears as well, as a sociology student from NYU who stumbles into the war, and acts as a kind of gringo comic relief. Funniest of all is Rubén Blades as the slow, peaceful town

sheriff.

Redford is best when he examines the mystical nature of Milagro. He does this through Amarante Cordova (veteran Mexican actor Carlos Riquelme), the town's old man. Amarante is a fascinating character, who lives by the grace of saints, talks with an accordion-playing angel (Roberto Carricart), and has a pig for a companion. His wisdom and eccentricities set the tone for the town itself, and Riquelme is as highly endearing and entertaining as the movie.

The movie has a warm, hazy atmosphere. Its comedy is light, and the seriousness of the villagers' fight is approached with a whimsical attitude. The actors play their parts as stock roles. Rather than detract from the plot, this lends an irreverent but dignified aspect. Redford makes the large scale and the potentially top-heavy cast seem downright cozy.

Enjoyed from the proper, unserious perspective, *The Milagro Beanfield War* is superb cinema. But anyone who comes to the movie expecting anything other than idealistic romanticism is bound to be disappointed. This is a movie which revives the currently unpopular value of entertainment, and it works very well.

Theatre at McGill—small upheavals

by Laurie Armstrong
and Carl P. Wilson III

There are big things happening in the Drama and Theatre programme at McGill. But they're happening in small bits, and at a fairly high cost.

The department, one of the three options included in the English department, has started to restructure under pressure from students and in line with the intentions of chairperson John Ripley. Most of the new ideas involve expanding the ability of the department to stage productions and giving credit to students who participate in such projects.

However, the developments are long-term, and for the current generation of students the inconveniences might outweigh the benefits. But more serious is the department's myopia regarding the educational value of productions other than its own, and the propaganda machine that has begun to develop around English department theatre.

The biggest of the big ideas is a two-tiered development project involving the renovation of Moyse Hall, the only large, proscenium-arch theatre on campus. The department wants to renovate the

theatre and use the adjoining land to build a workshop in which the set and costume-making facilities will be housed.

This, Ripley said, "will open up a total re-thinking of what we can do. Previously, we built sets right on the stage and no one could do shows in the theatre because the set was there." Also, the department hopes to use the renovated theatre as its first graduate teaching facility and increase the range of drama that can be done there.



According to Ripley, "A play like *Cats* could probably be done the way the theatre is now. But it is not structured for more intimate theatre. One of the renovation

plans is to give Moyse Hall a new design—a bowl shape which would make way for better acoustics and intimacy. Of course, this has to be done while preserving Moyse Hall's architectural heritage."

The intentions are laudable. However, the department must be blamed for not communicating its ideas to students. There is a system of representation in the programme that is supposed to establish a liaison between the students and the administration of the department. This system was formed in response to student complaints in earlier years about their alienation from the decision-making process, especially regarding productions.

But Drama Representative Coral Thew prefaced her comments to the *Daily* by admitting that she had "been asked not to say anything" by the department.

This censure is especially troublesome because the process at Moyse Hall has not gone smoothly. In fact, although Moyse Hall has been closed for about a year now, renovations have not even begun. The closing has caused serious complications and even financial deficits for campus groups that don't have their own performance spaces, like the James McGill company and the Savoy Society. Alternate sites such as Westmount High School and the Erskine-American Church had to be rented for their shows this year. Next year, the situation will be much the same.

"We thought (the renovations) would be faster," Ripley said. "We agreed on a time-table but unfortunately the contracting end has more complications than we expected." Now it is hoped that Moyse Hall will be "ready for occupancy" by next Christmas and officially opened in the Fall of 1989.

As for the workshop building, the same problems which plague McGill's new gymnasium have arisen. The city has re-zoned the mountain area and McGill has to ask permission to do development. Thew speculated that it might be "twelve months to two years before it even goes to committee."

Meanwhile, theatre students and professors suffer through classes scattered all over campus to accommodate the department's use of classrooms as production space.

More importantly, Tuesday Night Café (TNC), the English department's outlet for student-produced theatre, has been forced out of the Morrice Hall theatre and classroom for most of the academic year. This has exacerbated the problems TNC's executive has had this year, and the group has basically become invisible.

This would not be such a great concern if the Theatre programme were willing to recognize the other

student theatre on campus, Players' Theatre. A great inequity is being righted next year in the granting of academic credit to students for their work on theatrical productions. However, the system extends only to TNC and English department productions. Work on Players' shows, which involve more hands-on experience in the nuts and bolts of theatre than any other opportunities on campus, is

Theatre is for students to assert their independence, without the Faculty watching over them. It would not be fair to Players' to make it obligatory for them to teach the students who work on their shows." Unfortunately, this is exactly what Players' has always had to do—teach students to teach themselves. And Ripley did not explain the implication in the credit system that TNC is some-

DAILY/LAURIE H.Z. ARMSTRONG '88



ingstringslistir

by Egg

Do you know what listings are? If you don't by now, I'm not going to tell you.

Thursday the 7.

Andy Warhol's *Bad at FDA* at 20h. Go be excited, entertained, and perhaps morally offended by the best. Celtic Madness runs amok at Concordia's Hall building, with Silly Wizard. Fearful Symptoms, four short plays by Samuel Beckett, at 3700 McTavish, 20h tonight and...

Friday the 8.

This New Land at Station 10. Some call it Gothic. Some call it Celtic. I'd say.....well something really intelligent, if I knew what they sound like. Agnostic Front, speed core at Black Lite. Big surprise. And, *Flesh for Lulu*, yes, fleshy, but not cheeky, sell themselves to Club Soda.

Saturday the 9.

Student film and video fest.....don't stop reading here! There's a lot new talent here, and \$2.50 in the Alley is cheaper than thirty-five dollar Tuesdays. Begins at 20h. Landed Immigrant R&B at Station 10, or, if the year-end nostalgias have got you totally sappy, Casablanca in Leacock 126 at 20h.

Sunday the 10.

Freedom, featuring solo and band-accompanied James Parker (not to be confused with Bob Barker), at Station 10. Unnatural Acts, political Musical Satire a la sax/guitar/percussion at Galerie

Dare-Dare. BIG BASH BENEFIT for food bank with garage gods the Greusomes, reggae Kali and Dub, Ministry of Truth, and Vent du Mont Scharr. Later.

Monday, After the Gold Rush....The Fast and Furious at Station 10 (but not fast enough, 'cause they're still there on Tuesday). Wednesday, We are the mods, we are theCuriosity Shop at Station 10, and Ziggy Marley at the Spectrum. Everything in the world is really a phallic symbol. Spring Awakening has been called, "the first truly Freudian play." It's at Concordia Hall Building, 20h, and runs through the weekend (Sat 19h, Sun 14h). The Gruesomes at Café Campus, and jazzy, Ocean-Pacific-wear-covered The Shuffle Demons at Club Soda.

Thursday, another bash/ benefit, with Alternative Inuit, Parazit, Hodads (country-ish), Jerry Jerry (cheezy, drunken gospel rock), and Wild Touch (when they said there were sexual overtones in their music, they weren't kidding....live show is not for people with pacemakers) THE VILLAGE PEOPLE need no other explanation.

Friday the 15. Rude Guru silly rock at Station 10 tonight and Saturday. African Cinema Week, featuring more than 30 films on Apartheid at Complexe Guy Favreau. Info: 284-3322.

Right about here is where I spilled my tea all over my notes. It's much too stressful to continue.

ineligible for credit.

This is but another chapter in a long-standing history of animosity between the English department and Players', which is the oldest English language theatre in Montréal. A celebrated English professor in the earliest days of Moyse Hall used to threaten to fail students who did Players' shows. And recently, students found (in classes like professor Susan Williams' first-year required course "Introduction to Drama") essay extensions were being offered to the performers in the department's *The Freedom of the City* and not to students involved in Players' shows. Furthermore, many professors proselytize for department shows during their classes but never bother even attending other student theatre.

Said Thew, "There's a feeling that somehow this work isn't valuable because it's student work, but I would think this is an even more viable reason to give you credit for it."

Ripley defended the structure of the new credit system. "Players'

how a superior forum for student experimentation (presumably because it's supported by the department).

The executive at Players' Theatre is concerned with the issue, but doesn't intend to fight the decision. According to Players' Vice-President Nick Morra, "We do have a number of drama students who may have second thoughts now about getting involved in Players' shows."

Technical Director Kent Harries agreed, saying that the English department takes the attitude that Players' shows are inadequate, although the truth is that Players', unlike the English department, "must be commercially viable." According to Harries, "They see us as the competition, and that's too bad because I think we could really help each other."

The Drama and Theatre department is beginning to extend its reach and increase its potential for serious theatrical work. But it would be more effective if it were also willing to look beyond its own fingertips.

Rattling out poetry over cappuccino

by carl p wilson iii

One of them dances around with a rattle. Another drinks cappuccino and illustrates poetry with diagrams of the brain. One is seriously concerned about post-structuralist language theory. And another two like to gibber and yell a lot.

This menage makes up the programme of Reassembling Voices, an evening of poetry that will be held at McGill on April 18 in conjunction with the National Book Festival.

The focus of the event is on language and sound poetry, and the five poets involved are among the most progressive in Canada—bill bissett, Christopher Dewdney, Karen MacCormack, Paul Dutton and Steve McCaffery. All are veterans of the international performance poetry circuit making rare Montréal appearances.

The show was organized by students Kedrick James and Adeena Karasick, publishers of *Anerca* magazine. The National Book Festival committee made overtures to McGill, which passed the project on, offering to help fund it if Karasick and James would bring the poets together.

The National Book Fair is Canada Council-funded, but administered by a separate body. The McGill English Department is also contributing financial support, and English professor Alan Knight will host a very brief colloquium to start the night off with a semi-academic bang.

Nevertheless, according to James, "It's definitely a performance-oriented event. It won't resemble the average poetry reading. Just to hear bill bissett chanting and playing his rattle changes your whole attitude towards poetry."

Painter, performer and writer bill bissett is notorious on the Canadian scene. Poet/playwright James Reaney has called him a "one man civilization." Through his long-lived mimeographing group "blewointment press," bissett helped to start the careers of many of today's most prominent Canadian writers. He was also instrumental in the founding of the Concrete and Sound Poetry movements in this country. He will be at Reassembling Voices as its resident "shaman."

Christopher Dewdney is perhaps the next best-known of the scheduled performers. Dewdney has just published *Permugenesis*, another in his series *A Natural History of Southwestern Ontario*, with Toronto's Nightwood Press. Since the early 1970s, Dewdney has been

among the most adventurous poets in the world, expanding the usual poetic vocabulary to include the lexicons of archaeology and geology. Most recently he's added neurology to the range of his works, in his Governor General's Award-winning chapbook *The Immaculate Perception*, which is a study of consciousness as the shadow of the brain's physical processes.

Karasick and James promise that he will be doing more "up-beat vocal work" than his last appearance at Concordia, along the lines of his legendary performance of "Grid Erectile" in the film *Poetry in Motion*, a landmark in the progress of performance poetry.

Poetry in Motion also featured a clip of the infamous Canadian sound poetry ensemble The Four Horsemen. Two of the Horsemen, Paul Dutton and Steve McCaffery will perform separately and in concert at the McGill performance, sharing their improvisatory genius and the range of mouth sounds they produce.

The least-known but perhaps most exploratory of the five poets is Karen MacCormack, originally from Namibia but long a Canadian resident. She is a leading figure in the L=A=N=G=U=A=G=E poetry collective, an influential theoretical movement in contemporary poetics. According to Karasick, MacCormack's work "incorporates direct quotes here and there from post-structuralist theorists"—which is probably why she is known for her use of the long line as well.

MacCormack is the only woman performing at the Reassembling Voices event, but according to James this was unavoidable. Phyllis Webb refused because of traumatic experiences at other McGill readings. Another member of the Four Horsemen, bp nichol, declined the invitation because of scheduling conflicts.

Despite these disappointments, the individuals that will be brought together for the readings "are really Canada's major figures," according to James. They are, in fact, the vanguard of modern Canadian verse. This is in keeping with the performance's association with *Anerca*. The magazine is geared to language-centred, experimental and theory-based work and keeps a consistent balance between contributions from established writers and newer artists.

Anerca was started by James and Karasick in Vancouver in May 1986 as a monthly and has since wound down to quarterly publication. A new issue will be available

at the time of Reassembling Voices, and it will feature work by MacCormack, bissett and Dewdney, as well as an offshoot section called *Com.post*, in which "all arts meet at that central point—poetry, architecture and music." The new issue will include an interview with composer R. Murray Schaffer, known for his *Apocalypsis*. According to the publishers, the new addendum to *Anerca* will try to

present the theoretical side of the arts "in lay terms."

The Reassembling Voices event is an exciting sign of *Anerca's* new presence in Montréal, and is sure to be both eclectic and stimulating. It is to be hoped that it will garner a better audience than anglophone Montréal's student community has been able to summon up so far in 1988 for such significant literary events as Dewdney's reading at

Concordia and actor/playwright Sky Gilbert's recent presentation at McGill. It would be sad if Montréal were to go on being a floating island, detached from the currents of Canada's artistic community. Especially with such opportunities to prevent it as this.

The Voices will Reassemble in Leacock 232 on April 18 at 19h. Admission is free and that price includes "refreshments."

Avant garde women

by Egg

This week, Montréal is hosting Musiciennes Innovatrices, an international gathering of women delivering a strong feminist message through the medium of music. It is the first of its kind in Canada.

The musical genres will vary, encompassing improvisation, avant garde jazz and contemporary. Artists from Canada and the United States, as well as Europe and Asia will be participating. Similar festivals have already been held in Paris, New York, Berlin, Los Angeles and Mexico.

Women's contributions to the musical field have long been underrated, oftentimes ignored. This festival will offer female musicians the spotlight they've long deserved, not simply in an effort to compensate for past neglect, but to emphasize the dynamism and credibility of their music. While the political content of much of the music conveys a strong feminist message, it is not restricted to women. The talents and creations of these artists must be recognized for their potential effect on both musical history and the women's movement.

One of the performances is Canaille, the name of the international women's festival of improvisation, whose participants vary. This year, the festival's North American Debut, will include European artists Joelle Léandre, Maggie Nicols, Anne-Marie Roelofs, Irene Schweizer, and Co Streiff.

The style is new jazz, developed from a variety of backgrounds as diverse as classical, folk and rock. Experimental vocals are accompanied by trombone, violin, piano, drum, sax, and flute. This collage of improvisation will take place Saturday at 19h00 at the Spectrum.

Lillian Allen, dub-poetess from Toronto, will lend a Canadian voice to the festival. Her style leans more toward mainstream than many of the other participants—reggae, with strong Jamaican influences comparable to Grace Jones. Her



stand is political, challenging, "No change without struggle... why do we have to fight for what is our natural right?"

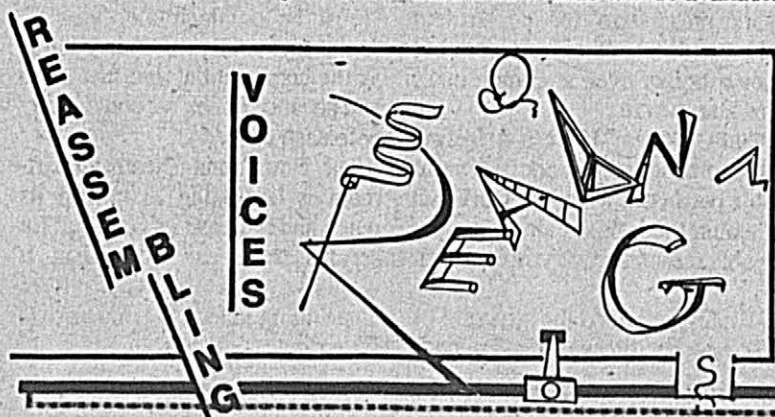
For those interested in the festival, but intimidated by the avant-garde, try this performance at Les Foufounes Électriques, Saturday. But don't be misled into anticipating a light-hearted show. Allen is one of Canada's most dynamic and talented feminist voices.

Tenko Ueno and Kamura Atsuko, comprising the duo The Honeymoons, will represent the rising influx of Japanese artists at the festival, playing electric contemporary rock. Tenko also participated in the Polka Dot Fire Brigade and has released a solo album. Her aggressive energy in concert runs counter to the standard, shy, non-assertive style usually associated with women performers in Japan.

In the Honeymoons, rhythm machine, bass guitar, guitar, and

keyboard produce an Asiatic modern sound. The Honeymoons are just one example of a growing trend of similar styles that will undoubtedly effect the rock/pop music scene in the future. They will perform at Foufounes Thursday and Friday. One night will feature rock songs, and the other improvisations.

The festival runs until April 10. As it aims to establish these artists beyond the realm of women-only events, the festival will not be held annually. Take advantage of what is offered by these creative, experimental musicians. For further information on any of these performances, call Productions Super-Mémé at 842-7479.



Bleak turmoil over the Appalachians

by Kyle Cormier

It is a rare occasion when Hollywood releases a movie devoted to a labour theme. It is rarer still when the film presents a sympathetic picture of a union struggle.

Director John Sayles' *Matewan* is based upon the little-known but historically important West Virginia Coal wars which pitted the United Mine Workers union against mine operators and the Pennsylvania Railroad. *Matewan* takes a grim, unsanitized look at the hardships involved in organizing a miners' union in the almost feudal, pre-New Deal sections of the United States.

Poverty and violence are the inseparable conditions which permeate the film. The company owns the town, the homes and the lives of the miners. Wages are paid in company script, good only at the company store. Free enterprise is

protected, aptly enough, by gun-toting private detectives under company hire.

Matewan depicts superbly the hindrances to the drive for unionization in the U.S. American workers were often bitterly divided by racism and language. The notorious Hitchman ruling of 1917 upheld the so-called "yellow dog" contracts of the U.S. Supreme

Court and encouraged even greater hatred towards foreign, non-union workers. The population, especially in rural areas, was divided by the anti-union ravings of preachers and church ministers and by the fear of heavily-armed company thugs and "good ole boys" from anti-communist groups like the Ku Klux Klan. Shooting and murders were a common occurrence in

early twentieth-century American labour disputes.

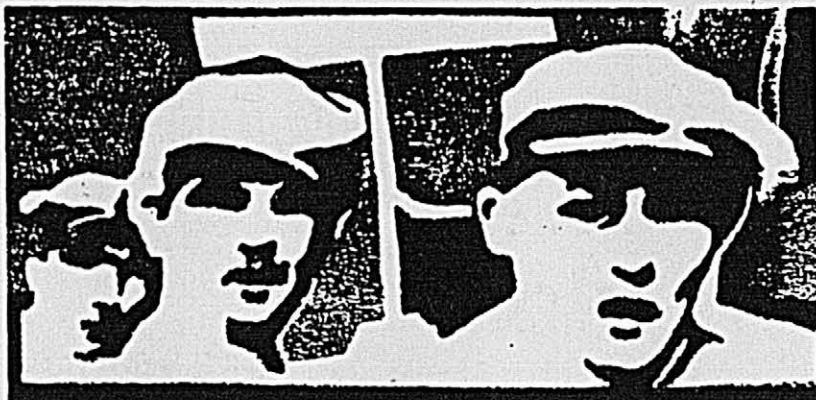
At the beginning of the film, a pacifist union organizer (Chris Cooper) is smuggled into the town of Matewan. He arrives just when the organizers' call for scab labour is answered, largely by Black workers and Italian immigrants. The organizer must at once confront the prejudices of the local people to the newly arrived "niggers and dagoes" and the old tradition of deadly shootouts in the country that is home to the feuding Hatfields and McCoys.

Solidarity among the different groups is easier to achieve because of the workers' shared poverty. But the union organizer cannot restrain the deeply entrenched anger of the local miners. Company evictions of miners from their homes and the savage murder of a teenage miner by company detectives must even-

tually lead to a bloody confrontation.

Perhaps *Matewan's* most successful feature is its ability to capture a feeling of turmoil in the very bleakness of the pit-scarred Appalachian countryside. Though some of the townspeople wish to stop the violence, Haskell Wexler's spectacular cinematography manages to give the impression that the land itself is calling for vengeance.

The weaknesses of the film lie in historical inaccuracies, not with the acting or the script. No mention is made of the United Mine Workers of America, the union represented in the film. It is also somewhat unlikely a militant union would have sent a pacifist to an area like Matewan. But *Matewan* still gives an honest account of the conditions industrial workers have had to face in a country which has never been friendly.



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...Overdale

continued from 10

Collusion and discrediting

The tenants believe that the *Gazette* and other Montréal media distorted the reporting on Overdale in order to garner support for the developers.

They cited a front page story in the *Gazette* which argued that being integrated into the Overdale development would be tragic for some elderly people in a rooming house on MacTavish street because they wouldn't be able to move into

their new homes. The *Gazette* chose to ignore a survey conducted by the tenants association which showed that only two people would move down to underdale.

The next weekend, an editorial in the *Gazette* condemned the tenants association for representing only the interests of the young people at Overdale. However the tenants association is made up equally of both old and young residents. The editorial only used figures supplied by the developers.

"It was simply collusion between the developers, the media, and even probably the city," Craig concluded.

The tenants maintain the media delivered the fatal blow to their chances of integrating into the development project. They claim they lost much of their public support because of a media created dichotomy between the old and the young, which they say was simply a myth.

At one of the public meetings, Maybel and a group of other senior citizens told the commission that this dichotomy was nothing more than a rumor. But the statements were ignored by the media.

"Of course it was ignored, even though they were the ones that started everything," Jensen said.



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EVENTS

Thursday, April 7

Dept. of Anthropology presents Prof. Lynnes Phillips on *Gender politics in Latin America* at 16h30 in Leacock 738. Crossroads book sale, 10-14h00 in Union building.

McGill Drama Programme presents *Fearful symptoms: four short plays by Samuel Beckett*, tonight and tomorrow at 20h00, 3700 McTavish Rm. 129, admission free.

Friday, April 8

Dept. of English Students' Association party with sangria and cold buffet at 16h00 in on 3rd floor Arts.

Tuesday, April 12

Dept. of Mechanical Engineering presents *Discrete systems: non-equilibrium contact quantities and their quantum-statistical foundation* special lecture by Prof. W. Muschik at 10h00 in MacDonald 357.

Wednesday, April 13

Dr. Helen Caldicott speaking at 454 René Levesque Ouest, 19h30: tickets \$7 general/ \$5 students.

Thursday, April 14

Dept. of Mechanical Engineering presents *Discrete systems: existence of non-negative entropy production* special lecture by Prof. W. Muschik at 10h00 in MacDonald 357.

Friday, April 15

McGill Choral Society performing Mozart Requiem and other selections at 19h30 at Erskine and Merican Church, corner of Sherbrooke and duMusée, free admission.

Watering down Canada's resources

Canadians tend to get uncomfortable when they sense thirsty American eyes on whatever is left of Canada's clean, fresh water—which represents nine per cent of the world supply. They will soon have increased cause to worry as water shortages become a serious problem for people living in the American Midwest—especially for those dependent on the Colorado Basin as a source of water.

BY SHARON I. FORREST

But Americans might as well look elsewhere, because despite an apparent excess, Canada also faces a water crisis in the near future. According to Bill Smith of the Science Council of Canada, this country is running out of water—in the East because of pollution and in the West due to increasingly warm and dry weather. Smith and others agree that this is no time for Canada to start giving away or selling such a valuable and essential resource.

Environment Canada stops water exports

Environment Canada put its foot down years ago on water exports because their research indicated heavy exports would lead to disastrous consequences in the long term. Despite this official clampdown, there are still some Canadians who think they can make a million selling water to the United States. One such diehard advocate of water export is Tom Kierans, a 75-year-old engineer from Newfoundland. Kierans' project is called "The Grand Canal" and it involves piping substantial quantities of Canada's fresh water to the American Midwest, damaging untold ecosystems along the way.

It's all in the spirit of neighbourliness, and Kierans is not alone. Québec premier Robert Bourassa and a surprisingly large number of corporations agree with him, according to a Canadian engineer who insisted on anonymity.

But "The Grand Canal" and similar schemes are unlikely to be

realized in the near future due to the high costs involved, and the fact that American president Ronald Reagan is firmly against fresh water—if it costs money. For economic reasons, Reagan twice vetoed a bill to reauthorize and amend the Clean Water Act. The bill involved a government investment of 20 billion dollars to clean up existing sources of water pollution and to impose measures to prevent future pollution. Congress eventually overruled Reagan's veto and was able to make the new Water Quality Act law in 1987.

According to Peter Reynolds of Environment Canada, "At the moment it is cheaper for the U.S. to use and reuse the water within their own borders."

The possibility of Canada being pressured to export water still hov-

ers in the future, but in the meantime Canadian scientists are zeroing in on how we can conserve and clean the water we already have.

"It is the long term view that scientists and researchers need now because the water problems of the future will be different from the ones we have now," said Smith, author of a soon-to-be released report on the subject of clean water in the 21st century.

According to Smith, "the issues of the future will be international, multidisciplinary and complex. We will face intertwined situations such as interrelated climate/water problems, atmospheric pollution of water and contamination of surface and ground water with pesticides and fertilizers".

Smith stressed that "we have problems now because of lack of water, and there is no quick fix".

Battling the coming crisis

According to McGill Geography Professor R.N. Drummond, "Canada's supply of clean water is going down, but technology is at a state where we can change that, despite what some engineers say."

Future climatic change is unavoidable unless the world stops burning fossil fuel. "The Greenhouse Effect" is the popular term used to describe the global warming resulting from the heat-trapping properties of carbon dioxide, which is released from the burning of fossil fuels. Even more conservative scientists see a 50 per

cent increase in atmospheric carbon dioxide by the year 2050 which will cause a rise in global temperature by two to five degrees celsius, according to a report by H.D. Foster and W.R.D. Sewell entitled "Water: The Emerging Crisis in Canada."

Shield are quite low and therefore prone to acidification. High acid content causes a decrease in the fresh water fish supply, lower yields from forests, leaching of soil nutrients and a general disruption of the soil chemical balance and food chain.

Both Canada and the U.S. are responsible for Canada's acid rain. The environmental impact of

As well as carbon dioxide, burning fossil fuel also produces gases such as sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxide. When these gases are mixed with water vapour, nitric and sulfuric acids are formed which fall as acid rain.

The environmental impact of

Canada recently asked the U.S. to sign a treaty to cut acid rain in half, but it isn't clear yet whether the Americans will comply.

Damaging effects of air pollution

Pesticides are another form of air pollution which end up both in surface and ground water. A 1987 United Nations report called "Our Common Future" presented data showing that 10 000 people die each year in developing countries as a result of pesticide poisoning, and a further 400 000 people have "suffered acutely."

Surface and ground waters are not usually monitored for pesticides, according to the World Health Organization (WHO). And pesticide excesses show no signs of ending. Biotechnologists have even come out with genetically engineered plants resistant to certain pesticides so farmers can con-

Fertilizers are especially harmful inside the human body. Many fertilizers contain nitrates which have been linked to cancer, according to WHO.

In farmer's fields "nitrate containing fertilizers are vastly over used—a major reason why there are so many weeds," said Hill.

A lot of the nitrates end up getting wasted, according to Hill, "only 50 per cent of the applied nitrate ever gets to the plant and much of what is left over goes in to the atmosphere and ends up damaging the ozone layer." The nitrates enter the atmosphere as ammonia gas, are then converted to nitrous oxide which combines with ozone and breaks it up. Fluorocarbons, thought to be the major chemicals involved in the degradation of ozone "are minor players compared to nitrates." Atmospheric ozone protects the Earth from the damaging ultraviolet rays of the sun. Without ozone, Earth would be as bare and as burnt as Mars.

"The whole phenomenon of fertilizers damaging the ozone layer has been hushed up because it would decrease the business of fertilizer companies, not to mention the effect on Canadian farmers, most of whom use large amounts of nitrate containing fertilizer" said Hill.

"Measures to avert the ever increasing use of fertilizers and pesticides must be implemented before it is too late," was the message from WHO.

Global picture

"The water problems of the future will be international, so Canadians should keep a close eye on the world situation," said Smith. According to the Brundtland report, global water use doubled in the years 1940 to 1980 and will redouble by 2000. 40 per cent of the world's population suffers from extreme water shortages, and there is increasing competition for water as its industrial, agricultural and domestic applications expand. The sad fact remains that lack of clean water for household use causes 80 per cent of disease in the Third World.

Smith's report identifies water pricing and information programmes as necessary elements of the solution. "The government could implement higher water prices which would act as an incentive to industries to conserve and recycle their water," said Smith. Some pulp and paper and steel mills have already started recycling water and reducing overall use, according to the Brundtland report.

"The best bet is to be informed, especially researchers," said Smith, adding "we should follow Britain's example where scientists go to Greenpeace meetings."

"We need the government to accept the responsibility for water management, and in this respect the government needs to listen to the people, because often politicians are shortsighted."

Both fertilizers and pesticides are a major threat to ground water.

"We don't know a lot about ground water and tend to forget it exists," said Smith. But it will be an important water resource in the future for Canada.

Unfortunately, it might be polluted by the time we get to it. During the "green revolution" of the early 1960s there was a massive upsurge and expansion of agriculture, due to the use of newly developed fertilizers and pesticides. The chemically controlled green trend maintained itself and expanded through technology. Now the consequences of a fertilized, pesticized environment are becoming apparent, because it

takes a 30 years for water to percolate down from the surface into the groundwater.

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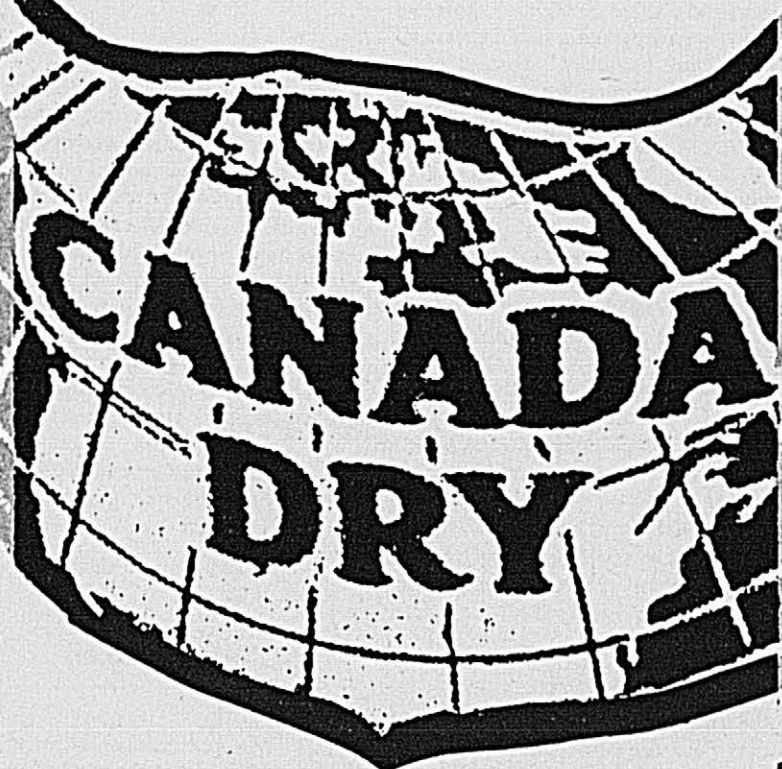
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takes a 30 years for water to percolate down from the surface into the groundwater.



Albert Koenig: educate thyself**To the Daily**

Albert Koenig claims that he is "certainly not against equal rights for women," but his letter seems to indicate the opposite. He states that he "commends those feminists who petition for equality," yet when we do just that, through the *Daily Women's Issue* or through a campaign to promote non-sexist language, he accuses us of spreading feminist "propaganda."

The Women's Union strongly encourages the use of gender-neutral language, but we are not denying professors the freedom to use the word "mankind" as Mr. Koenig suggests. We may be very persistent in our attempts to eliminate sexism in language, but we do acknowledge that the language that one speaks and writes is a personal choice.

In a society, indeed a world where patriarchal ideals are constantly being reinforced, there is a real need for women's groups. There is no Men's Union or *Daily Men's Issue* simply because men as a group do not suffer from the same oppression as women. Furthermore, we are not "anti-male" as Mr. Koenig so boldly claims. We criticize men who cling to privilege while denying women basic human rights because they deserve to be criticized, but that does not mean that feminists as a group hate men or that we believe that each individual man is sexist. Our goal is to raise awareness of sexism among men and women in an effort to change sexist attitudes and beliefs. It seems to me that much of Mr. Koenig's problem is that he refuses to open his mind up to any criticism that comes his way.



He may think he believes in women's rights, but if he really did he would not try to stand in the way of our efforts to gain those rights. Furthermore, I resent the male supremacist tone of his statement, "we're willing to give you equality." The word that stands out is "we're." What comes to mind is the image of women answering to men and waiting for men to grant them their freedom from patriarchal constraints. The implication is that we cannot, or should not take our freedom (that which is rightfully ours) for ourselves, that we should be the passive recipients of men's actions.

Thus what we are getting is a double message: on one hand, this man is telling us that he desires equal rights for women and men, thus seemingly rejecting the traditional stereotype of women as silent, dependent and weak. Yet when we exercise our strength by speaking out against our oppression, he accuses us of "scream(ing) bloody murder."

I suggest that Mr. Koenig educate himself on the subject of feminism before criticizing the actions of the *Daily* and the Women's Union. Perhaps if he understood the problems that women face he would not feel the need to attack these organizations.

Danae Giannopoulos
U2 Arts

Tut tut Mr. Koenig**To the Daily**

I am writing in response to Mr. Albert Koenig's letter of March 28 concerning feminism and "all that malarkey." I am pleased that you think you are not against equal rights for women, Mr. Koenig, therefore it must be just an unfortunate accident of wording that makes your letter reek with the opposite view. You said you acknowledge our plight and you commend those who petition for our equality. This is very admirable and supportive of you, Mr. Koenig. It is a shame you ruin these worthy thoughts by writing such drivel when you say, "we're willing to give you equality." Thank you Mr. Koenig, that is very magnanimous of you. Un-

fortunately it is in your condescending gift that the problem lies. You cannot give to us what is rightfully ours. You seem to be a little schizophrenic, on the one hand you are saying, "they scream bloody murder about sexual oppression and all that malarkey." Then in your next paragraph you are agreeing that they have been oppressed in the past! Tut tut, Mr. Koenig.

A further point of contention I have with your letter is with the following statement: "...it's about time you stopped with this anti-male bullshit if you want to get anywhere." If there were true equality between the sexes, there would be no need for this "anti-male bullshit," as you so eloquently phrase it. The fact that you mentioned "if you want to get anywhere" proves my point. This patriarchal society has to change and it is not going to change if women do not draw attention to the constant use of exclusive language. It is unfortunate that you do not realize how patronizing is your use of exclusive language.

My third and final point of contention is with your statement, "Your desire to be equal to males, while at the same time criticizing them makes me wonder." Wonder what, Mr. Koenig? Do you think women are petitioning for equality because we wish to become like men? Simone de Beauvoir, a 19th century writer, once said that there are two kinds of people in this world—human beings and women, and when women start acting like human beings they are accused of trying to be men. No Mr. Koenig, we do not wish to be treated as men nor do we wish to become like them. All we desire is equality with them and respect from them. An equality and respect for who we are, not because we are women, but because we are human beings.

Sara Loker
U2 History
Maureen Loker
U2 Religious Studies

Hate to break it to you Al,**To the Daily**

In Albert Koenig's letter of March 28th one phrase summarizes the subconscious attitude of far too many men—that equality for women is a gift that men can choose to graciously bestow or to withhold. It seems the only way for women to 'earn' equality is by behaving as these men would have us

behave—submissively, worshipfully and gratefully. Mr. Koenig says, "So, feminists, we're willing to give you equality, but it's about time you stopped this anti-male bullshit if you want to get anywhere." Who the hell is this man to give me equality when it is an inalienable human right that should go without saying?

Mr. Koenig also speaks of our "desire to be equal with males." Well, I hate to break it to you Al, but women already are and always have been equal, thank you. Feminism must exist in order to try and open up the minds of those indi-

devoted to spoken word show descriptions and not just music shows.

For a complete list of show descriptions, and CKUT's programming schedule, pick up a copy of KRAK at the station, Union B-15.

And incidentally, goofiness and obscenity are not criteria by which we gauge our programming. Perhaps an erratum is in order.

P.S. If you must use last names, even after being asked not to, it would be at least courteous to spell them correctly.

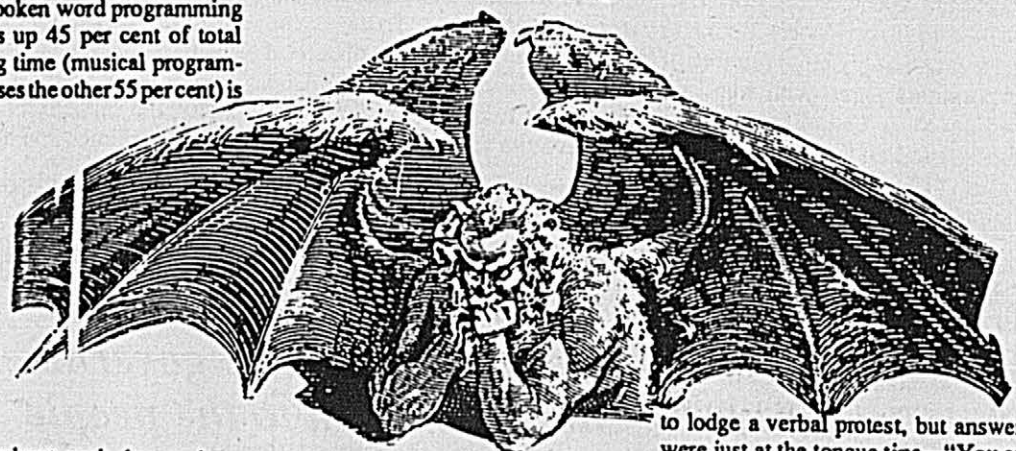
Lisa Vinebohm
Public Affairs Director, CKUT

MAUT is not a lot of use**To the Daily**

I was interested to read the letter from Prof. C. Abbot Conway, President of McGill Association of University Teachers, "Those who desire grieve" (*Daily*, Mar. 25, 1988) in which he states: "People can and do provide examples of unfairness, and MAUT finds advisors for all (including member of the MFU) who desire to grieve."

Over a year ago, I wrote a letter to the *Reporter*, deploring the absence of an ombudsperson for McGill staff. My letter was answered by Prof. Conway's predecessor Prof. H. Warshawsky who informed me that he was the university staff ombudsperson in his capacity as MAUT president.

A year or so earlier I had lost a grievance with the Senate Committee on Staff Grievances which in its verdict ignored my main point and concentrated on relatively trivial issues. I wrote to Prof. Warshawsky that I would be pleased to make use of his ombudsperson services. I did not hear from him for about three months until I was invited for a meeting. Present were: Prof. Warshawsky, Prof. Conway (then president-elect of MAUT) and a librarian member of the MAUT executive. Prof. Warshawsky told me that the Senate Committee's verdict is final and there is nothing he or MAUT can do about it. So much for his claimed ombudsperson powers. (Perhaps his understanding of the term "ombudsperson" was different from that given in most dictionaries). Both he and Prof. Conway agreed with me that the administration's use of the university's lawyer to defend its stand against me had been unfair, but could do nothing about it. Finally they asked me, (a rhetorical question?) what did I expect

**CKUT gets free ad****To the Daily**

CKUT-FM appreciates coverage and publicity, but not when the most basic facts are completely confused.

First off, spoken word programming which makes up 45 per cent of total programming time (musical programming comprises the other 55 per cent) is

spread throughout each day, and not concentrated exclusively on Wednesday and Friday afternoons. Campus Montréal, the university-focused show, airs each Wednesday at 19h00. The Wednesday and Friday 13h00 slots are reserved for Montréal community groups and organizations and discussion of the issues they deal with. Other shows geared toward various Montréal communities include: Minority Rights (Fri. 18h00), The Homo Show (Mon. 13h30), Friends (Tues. 13h00), Face à Face (Thurs. 21h30), Hersay (Thurs. 13h00) and Dykes on Mykes (Wed. 14h30). It would have been nice to have a few paragraphs

MAUT to do for me. I told them that if they would write a letter to the Principal protesting the Senate committee's unfairness I would consider it a moral victory, even if nothing practical would come out of it. This they declined. They seemed shocked at the proposal, but perhaps I was being too sensitive. This is how far MAUT went for one who desired to grieve. To be fair I must say that they had most patiently listened to my story and spent between two and three hours arguing with me. Maybe I should be grateful for that.

Jan W. Weryho
Associate Librarian, Islamic Studies

McGill Insensitive to International students**To the Daily**

The March 25th *Daily* made me feel almost the way I felt when I was told that my marks were not "high enough" for admission to the Faculty of Engineering. It was the story, "Racism in admissions?" in which one Celina Hasbun accused McGill Admissions Department of racism.

To me it does not smell like racism (maybe!) but rather a tremendous amount of insensitivity in the department. Anyway, let me tell my own story.

I am a student (international) at McGill in the Physics Major Program (U1). I applied for admission to the School of Architecture or Civil Engineering program last year. My application was rejected on the grounds that I did not qualify for admission to either of the two fields. Instead, they offered me a place in the Faculty of Science, so that, upon outstanding performance in my U1, I may be reconsidered for admission to my favoured field of study.

Well, I had no choice but to accept what they described as the best they could offer me. I say I had no choice because I am really dying for Architecture and in my country (Tanzania) there isn't a university that offers a degree in that field. Just as a matter of comparison, the system of education in my country is nothing less than a replica of the British system.

I was and still am glad that the Admissions Department recognizes the "Advanced Level" standard in Great Britain and the rest of the Commonwealth countries is the same.

I believe that my Advanced level results were over-sufficient for admission to any appropriate program, architecture being one of them. I don't think it is wise to display my "A" level and/or "O" level results here, but just for your information, I was the best student overall in my country both at "O" level and at "A" level in the years when I did the respective exams. The McGill Admissions Office had all this information and my colourful certificates but it seemed all were nothing to them. It is ridiculous that one of the best high school graduates under the British system of education is under-qualified for admission at McGill!

When I arrived here last September, I went straight to the Admissions Office

to lodge a verbal protest, but answers were just at the tongue tips—"You are under-qualified." I decided to go to the School of Architecture to enquire as to what extra qualifications I lacked. Professor Covo of the School of Architecture was also caught in disbelief as to why I was denied admission while I had excelled in every prerequisite for the program.

I also learned through the *Daily* that many minority and international students are complaining that McGill is turning them off. According to my little experience, this is very true and something must be done to rectify the situation.

Chedlel Peter Msangil
U1 Science



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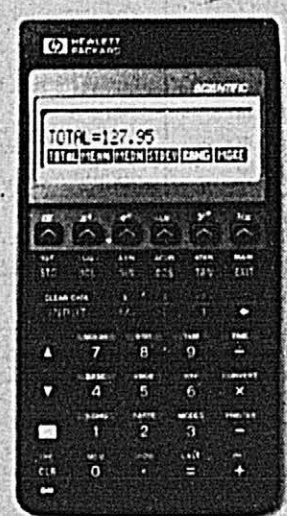
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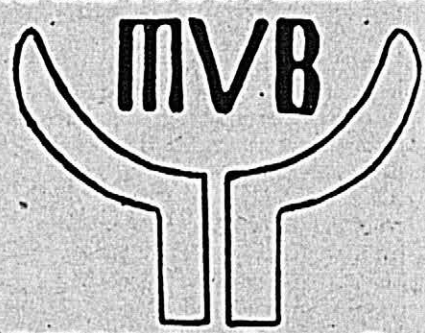
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The science of potted plants

by Leaf E. Budd

Why grow pot?

Certainly, when doing anything 'illegal', it is important to know why you're doing it. If you haven't thought about it then you'll feel pretty dumb if and when you're caught. So think.

It's cheaper—who can afford to waste tons of money just to look at things differently. That's what school's for, right?

Most pot smokers know little about the plant they smoke other than that it is green. There are even exceptions to this. But growing pot is more than just throwing seeds in the ground. Seed.

The aspiring grower should start with as many different types of seed as possible. Too many people are disappointed when their killer seeds from Thailand or Columbia produce plants that don't flower. Even if the grass was not that strong, its male parent could have some high potency genes.

The largest and darkest seeds should be selected from each batch for germination. Seeds which were harvested too early will be smaller and light green. The seeds may be covered in a seed coat, a dry envelope which comes off when one end of the seed is squeezed. It is high in T.H.C. and can be smoked.

The seeds should be placed under one half to one quarter inch of soil in a flat dish. The soil should not be packed too tightly. The best way to water them without flooding the soil is to use a plant mister from a distance of two inches from the soil. The soil should be kept moist at all times. Germination should take about one to two weeks. Better (larger) seeds may germinate earlier.

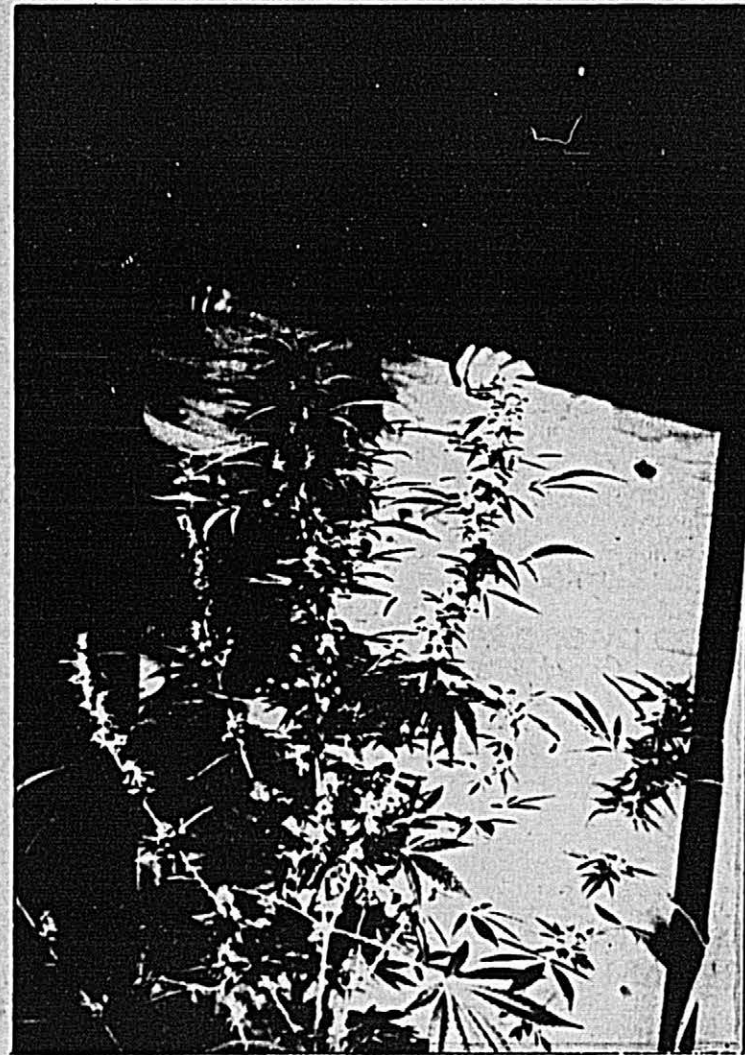
Once the seedlings come up, the seed cover can be carefully removed. It is not necessary. They should be transplanted to individual pots immediately if possible. It is very messy to untangle roots after they have developed.

Lights

The idea is to get as much light to as much of the plant as possible. The sun accomplishes this as well as anything I've ever seen. In an urban setting, this may prove impractical, if not dangerous. Since your light source will most likely be stationary, and your plants will shade each other, you will have to rotate them as often as possible. Twice per day is best, but the plants will tolerate once every two or three days.

Fluorescents lights should be kept about one quarter to three inches from the top of the plants. The bulbs are only effective up to six inches from the plant.

"Grow-lux" fluorescents may



be recognized by their higher price tag. They do not appear to be much better than the normal cool white lights.

High Pressure Sodium (HPS) and Metal Halide (MH) lamps provide point source illumination. One bulb, usually vertical, with a reflector provides all the light for the plants. HPS bulbs emit an orange-yellow light which is much higher in energy than the fluorescents. MH lamps are similar to high pressure sodium but with a whiter light and a lower price tag. The plants respond well to this frequency of light, particularly once they've begun to flower. These lights are not as good for seedlings. It might be worth your money to borrow a friend's fluorescents for the first few weeks. Plants may be harvested a week or two earlier under metal halides but may be smaller, than with HPS.

Regular house bulbs will not work. In general, incandescent bulbs promote rapid stem growth, which will make the plant more difficult to light.

When buying any light, it is important to know both the frequency of light emitted, and the amount of light per square foot. You should have at least twenty watts per square foot. Compare the frequency with the diagram below.

Soil

The dirt the plants grow in is very important. The plant roots are capable of occupying a volume equal to that of the leaf canopy, but this usually is not necessary. If the roots are bound

in their container, the plants will become thin and weak, especially if there is not enough light. They will also require more fertilizer and frequent watering.

After one month, the plants should be transferred to five or ten gallon buckets. The cannabis plant needs more water than many other plants of comparable size. Once they are a month or two old, they should be watered almost every other day, depending on the soil.

Dirt may be obtained any-

where in Montréal. Potting soil should be mixed with peat moss and vermiculite for better drainage and water retention. Peat moss is acidic though, and will not retain nutrients well. Your potting soil, peat moss, vermiculite mixture should be about 6:3:1. This soil, regardless of what the package says, should be fertilized at about the third week of growth, and once a week or bi-weekly depending on the strength of fertilizer used. Sex

Marijuana plants have two basic stages in their development. The first is called the vegetative stage, in which the plant concentrates on the production of leaves and stems. In the latter stage, the plant's growth slows and it concentrates almost entirely on flowering. Flowering begins at the nodes, where the branches meet the stem, and at the plant tops. Small white hairs develop which are actually the plant's pollen receptors. Meanwhile, the male plants begin making small pollen sacks at the tops of the plants. These may mature within a matter of three weeks after appearing. Once mature, they burst open and release a yellow dust, which is the plant's male gamete or pollen.

If this is allowed to come into contact with the pollen receptors, they will turn reddish after about two weeks and a seed will begin to form at the base of each receptor. Very little pollen is necessary to fertilize all of the female plants. Seed production lowers the amount of THC and other toxins, which is not what we want. If you want to keep a few seeds, select a few male plants and kill the rest. As soon as they mature, brush a little

pollen on the lower female branches.

Occasionally, you may encounter hermaphrodites, plants which are both male and female. These present a problem to growers because they will cross with all plants in the area, producing tons of seeds, and ultimately more hermaphrodites. Getting caught

Try to avoid this. In the North Eastern U.S., the army, survey planes, helicopters and infra-red sensors to detect the heat loss particular to pot plants are utilized to smoke pot growers, in a manner of speaking.

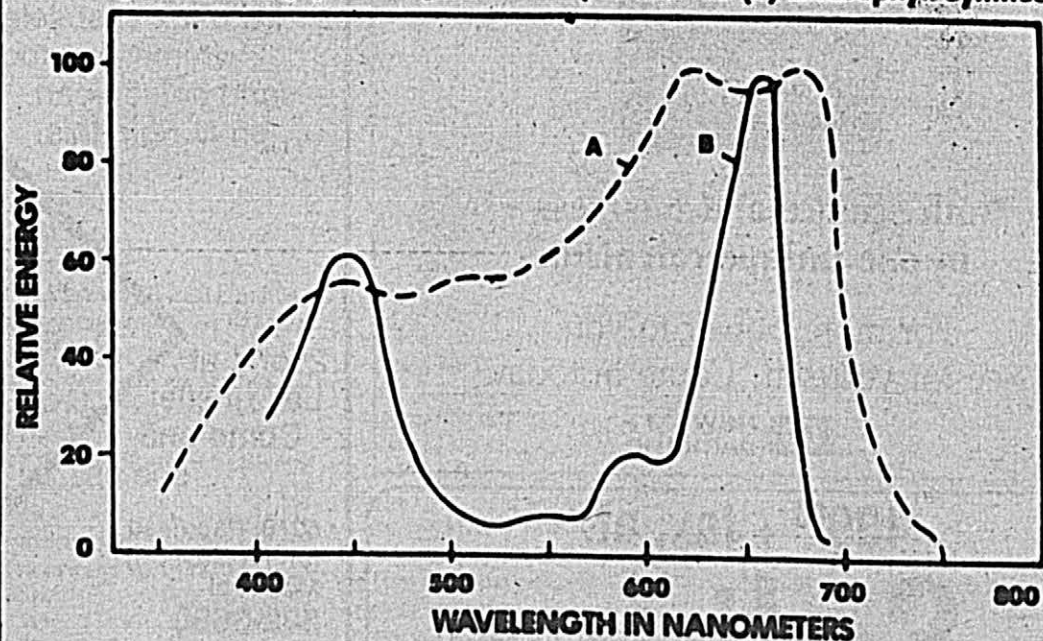
The harvest

When the plants are cut down, drying them is essential to maintaining potency as well as a smooth smoke. To do this, the plant should be allowed to dry in a dark, slightly humid environment. But first, all leaves should be removed from the buds and the plant. Place these in a cardboard box and let them dry for three days or more. Do not use a toaster oven. Toaster ovens have been proven to make the smoke harsher and reduce potency in addition to causing severe psychological problems.

The buds may be either hung in a closet or left in a box and rotated every few days. Buds take about two weeks to dry thoroughly.

Remember, the reason for growing is to have fun. Growing is fun too, but this does not mean that the penalties for being caught are not severe. In society's eyes, growing pot is the same as selling, and once you are caught, you are stigmatized as something less than a beer drinker. For some this is a compliment. Jail is not. Hush hush.

Action Spectrum of: (A) Photosynthetic Response, And (B) Chlorophyll Synthesis



Unsettling dialogue on fluoride

by Zeb Brown

An internationally recognized biochemist told a Montréal audience on March 28 that flouridating the city's water supply will probably increase the incidence of cancer, rheumatoid arthritis, premature aging, AIDS and a host of similar illnesses. John Yiamouyiannis, who has incurred considerable criticism for his experimental work with fluoride, spoke to about 30 people in Hampstead at a meeting organized by the Common Front Against Flouridation.

Yiamouyiannis also suggested the reasons behind fluoride's continued popularity are chiefly political, and said scientists and politicians alike have ignored its dangers in order to protect their own reputations and those of their colleagues.

According to Yiamouyiannis, it has been proven that fluoride inhibits the activity of as many as 13 human enzymes. While this is "all we should really have to know" to ban the substance, he said the interference of fluoride with the Genetic Repair Enzymes in particular can cause harm which extends beyond the immediate victim.

"A generation or two of exposure to fluoride can produce people who will have genetic damage for life," he said. "You can get fluoride out of your Montréal water, but you'll never be able to screen out the genetic defects. I think that's the most serious problem."

Genetic damage can result in a loss of chromosomal control over cell replication and produce cancer, he said, quoting several studies which he claimed establish that fluoride is carcinogenic. Yiamouyiannis said fluoride is not officially recognized as such for political reasons, and escapes the American Delaney clause (which prohibits the addition of carcinogens to the food and drink of humans) because water is not considered to be a drink of humans.

Additionally, fluoride inhibits phagocyte activity (white blood cells which function within the immune system) by 30 to 70 per cent, he said, and changes the physical shape of enzymes so the immune system reacts against them as though they were foreign to

the body. "Fluoride does two things to the body: it makes it attack things it shouldn't, and slows its attack on things it should," said Yiamouyiannis. "The very fact that fluoride suppresses the immune system will make you more susceptible to AIDS," he said. Yiamouyiannis noted that other immunosuppressants, such as antibiotics, have the same effect.

Yiamouyiannis said fluoride also interferes with the formation of collagen, a protein essential to the normal formation of bone and cartilage. This results in under and over-mineralization of bones and teeth, calcified blood vessels and rheumatoid arthritis. "It actually causes the same symptoms we have from aging," he said.

According to him, the evidence against fluoride is conclusive. Discussing pro-flouridation forces, Yiamouyiannis said, "If they maintain that fluoride is safe and effective, they have to be either ignorant or dishonest, or both, or something else I haven't thought of."

But Yiamouyiannis said the evidence is succumbing to various political pressures. He accused dentists of supporting fluoride "to elevate themselves to the level of scientists," and said they simply don't want to "admit they were wrong" and continue to speak in favour of fluoride as "a face-saving device."

As well, he said "the present (Québec) minister of health has now tacitly supported flouridation to go along with the other ministers, against the advice of his advisors," referring to a 1979 Québec Ministry of the Environment study which documented some adverse effects of fluoride.

During a question period which followed the speech, McGill chemistry professor Joe Schwarcz attempted to defend flouridation, but was met with laughter and heckles, including a shout of "you're ignorant is what you are." Schwarcz was only able to question Yiamouyiannis briefly, and managed to elicit few direct answers.

He said later Yiamouyiannis did not properly present the facts in order to build support, and denied flouridation has been shown to be carcinogenic, adding "obviously

it's not true that the evidence against fluoride is irrefutable." He also pointed out "there's no such thing as 'a poison'" independent of dose, and criticized Yiamouyiannis for not adequately dealing with this aspect of the debate.

Schwarcz said the characterization of flouridation supporters as "unscientific or ignorant" was unfair, but representative of Yiamouyiannis's approach to the issue, adding that "scare tactics" have been used in a similar manner.

"There are going to be people going away from here telling their friends that if they put fluoride in the water, they'll get AIDS," he said. "There was no need to bring AIDS into this."

But Yiamouyiannis defended his speech, and said "If you're talking about something scary, it's okay to use scare tactics."

The City of Montreal's Commission du Développement Communautaire has now completed its public hearings into the advisability of flouridating the civic water supply. The hearings have had testimony from many groups both supporting and opposing the plan to add 1.2 parts per million of



Pro: Marcel-Paul Tennenbaum

"The statements that are being made are ludicrous."

fluoride at the city's two water-purifying plants. The Commission is to present its report to City Council before May 1. The Executive Committee will then have sixty days to review the report before it is debated in Council.

According to one MCM Councilor, Scott McKay, the Executive

Committee is solidly in favour of flouridation, while he and five others are opposed to it as a "technological fix controlled by experts". Many of the presentations to the hearings have cast doubt on the validity of Dr. Yiamouyiannis' work, since other scientists have been unable to confirm it.

The pros and cons of flouridation

by Paul A. White

The city of Montréal completed the public hearings on the flouridation of tap water last week. Over 100 concerned individuals spoke before a panel of city officials.

Those in favour of flouridation relied mainly on the 'proven' effectiveness of fluoride (at 1 milligram per litre) in reducing dental caries by up to 50 per cent. They said if Montréal decides to flouridate it would be done on the basis of forty years of evidence that it's cheap, effective and completely safe.

The anti-flouridationists said flouridation as a quick solution to Québec's dental problems is not practical. They claimed that flouridation is ineffective, unhealthy, environmentally unsafe and amounts to enforced mass-medication. They preferred an educational programme of proper dental hygiene and nutrition.

The problem with the debate is that it lacks a true spirit of scientific inquiry. Instead, each side engages in discrediting the other in order to support its own arguments. In the process, the real issue of the benefits and/or hazards of flouridation gets blurred.

The 'pro' side has continually attacked an anti-flouridation study done by P.J. Morin and J.B. Bوندock, in cooperation with the Québec Ministry of Environment. In one case, the Minnesota State Health Department declared it was lacking in scientific merit and based on a biased review of the literature.

The 'anti' side has argued using the alleged fluoride/cancer link. In 1975, Dean Burke and John Yaimouyanis used data from the U.S. National Cancer Institute to conclude that after a city's water supply is flouridated for 20 years, 20 to 30 excess cancer deaths per 100 000 people can be expected.

The Canadian, U.S. and British governments as well as prominent experts in the field of bio-statistics and epidemiology have discredited this study. When they adjusted for differences in cancer rates determined by age, race and sex, they found no link between flouridation and cancer.

But many anti-flouridationists swear by the study and scoff at its critics.

"In the critics' statistical readjustments, they have left out all the essential data," said Minnesota lawyer John R. Graham who was present at the hearings. "We have made the same adjustments but have included all the data. You don't need a doctorate in statistics to see the link between flouridation and cancer. If you can't

see the sunset, why don't you look to the west?"

Community dental health specialist Marcel-Paul Tennenbaum responded, "The arguments of people like Graham have been heard before. Dr. Janicek, world-renowned epidemiologist from Université de Montréal doesn't have much hair left but I think he was tearing out what he had while listening to Graham address the city councillors. The statements that are being made are ludicrous."

Anti-flouridationists have lost much of their credibility by misquoting health officials. They wrongfully claimed the New York State Health Department condemned flouridation by ending a programme to fund municipal flouridation programmes.

But according to New York State health official Bill Fagel, "Anti-flouridationists will grasp at any straw. We ended our flouridation program because all the community water systems that could be flouridated were flouridated. It does not mean we are not in favour of flouridation."

Perhaps one of the wisest comments so far is by Michel Bissonnette of the pro-flouridation group Fluoraction. "If they would stick to questions concerning the safety of fluoride, they would have a better chance of convincing the councillors at the hearings. But now that they have misquoted and misrepresented several people out in the open, I don't think the councillors will take them seriously."

It seems that the truth will never come out if people concentrate on discrediting each other. On the one hand, flouridation could allow many Québécois to keep their teeth. But on the other hand, is this benefit worth the environmental and health hazards that fluoride may present?

What many hoped for was a rational, 'scientific' debate comparing the benefits and drawbacks of flouridation. What they got was an emotional, 'political' debate pitting one set of experts against another. The confusion stems from both sides trying to resolve a half-political, half-scientific dispute. They fail to realize that these issues must be resolved simultaneously but separately. The safety of any medical treatment and the way it is administered to the public are two distinct problems. As for Montréal, the ball is now in the MCM Executive Council's court. Let's hope it is not too late for other communities to carry out these debates properly.



Anti: John R. Graham

"If you can't see the sunset, why don't you look to the west?"

STEPHEN J. FOGARTY

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COURSE	DAY	TIME	COST	# of weeks	COURSE	DAY	TIME	COST	# of weeks
DANCE/DANSE					RACQUETS/SPORTS DE RACQUETTE				
[SESSION I - MAY 9 - JUNE 26]					[SESSION I - MAY 9 - JUNE 19]				
JAZZ I	Mon & Wed	17h30-19h00	\$48/72	8	TENNIS (INTRO)	Monday	17h15-18h45	\$40/52	6
JAZZ II	Mon & Wed	19h00-20h30	\$48/72	8		Wednesday	17h15-18h45	\$40/52	6
SOCIAL	Wednesday	18h00-19h30	\$30/44	8		Wednesday	18h45-20h15	\$40/52	6
SOCIAL	Wednesday	19h30-21h00	\$30/44	8		Thursday	17h15-18h45	\$40/52	6
[SESSION II - JULY 11 TO AUGUST 19]						Friday	17h15-18h45	\$40/52	6
JAZZ	Mon & Wed	17h30-19h00	\$36/54	6		Friday	18h45-20h15	\$40/52	6
SOCIAL II	Wednesday	18h00-19h30	\$23/33	6		Saturday	09h00-10h30	\$40/52	6
OUTDOOR PURSUITS/ACTIVITES DE PLEIN AIR						Saturday	12h00-13h30	\$40/52	6
[SESSION I - MAY 9 TO JUNE 26]						Sunday	10h30-12h00	\$40/52	6
KAYAKING	Friday	18h45-20h15	\$36/48	6	TENNIS (INTER)	Tues & Thurs	18h45-20h15	\$80/100	6
	Saturday	09h00-10h30	\$36/48	6		Monday	18h45-20h15	\$40/52	6
EQUESTRIAN I	Monday	19h00-20h00	\$75/80	6		Tuesday	17h15-18h45	\$40/52	6
	Wednesday	20h00-21h00	\$75/80	6		Friday	17h15-18h45	\$40/52	6
	Saturday	14h00-15h00	\$75/80	6		Saturday	10h30-12h00	\$40/52	6
	Sunday	13h00-14h00	\$75/80	6		Saturday	12h00-13h30	\$40/52	6
	Sunday	14h00-15h00	\$75/80	6		Sunday	09h00-10h30	\$40/52	6
ROCK CLIMBING	T.B.A.				TENNIS (ADV)	Tues & Thurs	18h45-20h15	\$80/100	6
BOARDSAILING	T.B.A.					Sunday	18h00-19h30	\$40/52	6
[SESSION II - JULY 4 TO AUGUST 12]						Wed & Fri	18h45-20h15	\$80/100	6
KAYAKING	Saturday	09h00-10h30	\$36/48	6	TENNIS CLINICS	Mon & Wed	18h00-20h00	\$36/44	2
EQUESTRIAN II	Monday	19h00-20h00	\$75/80	6		June 20 - July 29			
	Wednesday	20h00-21h00	\$75/80	6		Tues & Thurs	18h00-20h00	\$36/44	2
	Saturday	14h00-15h00	\$75/80	6		June 21 - July 30			
MARTIAL ARTS/ARTS MARTIAUX					SQUASH	Monday	18h15-19h45	\$25/37	5
TAE KWON DO	Tues & Thurs	19h00-20h30	\$45/60	8		Tuesday	17h30-19h00	\$25/37	5
VARIA/DIVERS					[SESSION II - JULY 4 - AUGUST 4]				
[SESSION I - MAY 9 TO JUNE 26]					TENNIS (INTRO)	Monday	17h15-18h45	\$40/52	6
GOLF	Monday	12h00-13h30	\$36/48	6		Wednesday	17h15-18h45	\$40/52	6
	Tuesday	17h30-19h00	\$36/48	6		Wednesday	18h45-20h15	\$40/52	6
	Tuesday	19h00-20h30	\$36/48	6		Thursday	17h15-18h45	\$40/52	6
	Wednesday	18h00-19h30	\$36/48	6		Friday	17h15-18h45	\$40/52	6
	Friday	12h30-14h00	\$36/48	6		Friday	18h45-20h15	\$40/52	6
	Saturday	10h00-11h30	\$36/48	6		Saturday	09h00-10h30	\$40/52	6
YOGA	Tues & Thurs	17h30-19h00	\$35/60	8		Saturday	12h00-13h30	\$40/52	6
CPR BASIC	Sat, May 14	09h00-15h00	\$70/75	2		Sunday	10h30-12h00	\$40/52	6
	& Sat, May 21				TENNIS (INTER)	Tues & Thurs	18h45-20h15	\$80/100	6
CPR RE-CERT	Sat, May 14	09h00-15h00	\$32/35	1		Monday	18h45-20h15	\$40/52	6
[SESSION II - JULY 4 - AUGUST 12]						Tuesday	17h15-18h45	\$40/52	6
GOLF	Monday	12h00-13h30	\$36/48	6		Wednesday	17h15-18h45	\$40/52	6
	Tuesday	17h30-19h00	\$36/48	6		Friday	17h15-18h45	\$40/52	6
FITNESS/CONDITIONNEMENT PHYSIQUE						Saturday	10h30-12h00	\$40/52	6
[SESSION I - MAY 9 - JUNE 24]						Saturday	12h00-13h30	\$40/52	6
STAFF AEROBICS* M/W/F		12h15-13h15	\$45/70	12		Sunday	09h00-10h30	\$40/52	6
ACTION AEROBICS	Mon & Wed	17h00-18h00	\$35/60	8		Tues & Thurs	18h45-20h15	\$80/100	6
	Tues & Thurs	12h00-13h00	\$35/60	8	TENNIS (ADV)	Thursday	17h15-18h45	\$40/52	6
LOW IMPACT	Mon & Wed	12h00-13h00	\$35/60	8		Sunday	09h00-10h30	\$40/52	6
BODY DESIGN	Tues & Thurs	12h30-13h30	\$35/60	8		Wed & Fri	18h45-20h15	\$80/100	6
	Tues & Thurs	17h30-18h30	\$35/60	8	TENNIS CLINICS	Mon to Fri	18h00-20h00	\$45/55	1
WEIGHT	Mon & Wed	18h00-20h00	\$20/32	1		August 15-19			
TRAINING CLINIC	Tues & Thurs	17h30-19h30	\$20/32	1	SQUASH	Monday	18h15-19h45	\$25/37	5
INDIVIDUAL WEIGHT TRAINING BY APPOINTMENT \$20/28					AQUATICS/SPORTS AQUATIQUE				
PERSONAL FITNESS APPRAISAL BY APPOINTMENT \$40/55					BRONZE CROSS	Mon [class]	17h00-18h00	\$48/60	8 (C)
TOTAL WORKOUT (pay-as-you-go)	Monday	17h30-18h30	\$2/4			[pre-reg, B-Medical & Art Prep Cert]	18h00-20h00	+ exam fee \$10	
	Tuesday	17h30-18h30	\$2/4		BRONZE Medallion	Wed [class]	17h00-18h00	\$46/58	8 (C)
	Wednesday	17h30-18h30	\$2/4			[pre-reg, Red Cross Write or Lifesaving 12.3] [pool]	18h00-20h00	+ exam fee \$14	
	Thursday	17h30-18h30	\$2/4		SWIM FIT	Tues & Thurs	13h00-14h00	\$24/32	4 (W)
	Friday	17h00-18h00	\$2/4			Tues & Thurs	19h00-20h00	\$36/48	6 (C)
[SESSION II - JULY 11 - AUGUST 19]					STROKE CLINIC	Mon & Wed	13h30-14h30	\$24/32	4 (C)
ACTION AEROBICS	Tues & Thurs	12h00-13h00	\$25/45	6	Red Cross BEG.	Tues & Thurs	19h00-20h00	\$24/32	4 (W)
LOW IMPACT	Mon & Wed	12h00-13h00	\$25/45	6	YELLOW/RED	Saturday	10h30-11h30	\$24/32	8 (C)
BODY DESIGN	Tues & Thurs	17h30-18h30	\$25/45	6	MAR/BLUE/GREEN	Tues & Thurs	19h00-20h30	\$36/52	4 (W)
					GREY/WHITE	Saturday	11h30-13h00	\$36/52	8 (C)
					SYNCHRO SWIM STARS	Mon & Wed	19h00-20h00	\$32/40	4 (W)

* Starting June 20th, Staff Aerobics will be held Monday & Wednesday only

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Reader can't take The Daily seriously

To the Daily

How can you possibly expect your readers to take anything you write seriously while you continue to publish biased and one-sided articles? Your latest offering on the Palestinian-Israeli conflict "Arafat's PLO: waging diplomatic war" is but one in a long series of unabashedly prejudiced articles. I do not deny that the PLO has done good, but to fail to mention some of the bad it has done is irresponsible journalism. How can one publish a history of the PLO and neglect to include such incidents as the murder of young children at Kibbutz Maalot or the massacre of Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics, to name but two from a long series of similar acts. Oh yes, I forgot that the PLO has renounced violence. How can anyone take this claim seriously? Have we forgotten last month's PLO attack on a civilian bus in which three people were killed in cold blood?

I think that the whole article must be seen in the context of the following statement: "On March 18, several Israeli children were wounded when their schoolbus accidentally hit a Fateh landmine." Now Ms Gagnon, since when do school buses "accidentally" hit landmines?

Perhaps the time has come for the Daily to redefine its purpose: is it a conveyor of news or a conveyor of propaganda?

Russell Goldman
U1 Science

Ed note: The article stated that the PLO has renounced terrorism, not violence. The right to resist occupation through armed struggle is enshrined in the UN Charter of Human rights, and has not been forfeited by the PLO.

Israel Isn't the only violator of human rights

To the Daily

In his letter of March 25, Christian Meyer wrote that regarding Israel there is "a dominant mythology of an oasis of democracy besieged by forces of evil." Well I hate to contradict Christian, but if you look at a map you'll see that Israel is surrounded by oppressive despotic regimes who have, in the past 40 years, tried five times to destroy Israel. Now if this isn't "besieged" then what is? While Israel is an open democracy the countries around her such as Syria, Iraq, Jordan, and Egypt have harsh regimes where the people have little right to dissent and the widespread use of torture is well-documented. Interestingly enough, the vicious policies of these states against their own people and their enemies never gets any attention from all the concerned humanitarians at the Daily. For example in the last few weeks strong evidence has emerged about the Iraqi use of mustard and cyanide gas against Kurdish civilians in areas captured by Iran. According to some reports, 5000 people have died and thousands are suffering from the side effects. This barbaric massacre has gotten little attention in the mainstream press. While that vanguard of human rights, the Daily, hasn't seen this outrage as worthy of an obituary for the victims or even a short article. In 1982 the Syrians dealt with riots in Hama by sending in the tanks and killing 20 000 civilians in one day. I could go on and on with examples, the point is that these events are never talked about, it is as if the deaths of these people are unimportant and not worthy of mention by the Daily.

Maybe it is because they were not committed by U.S.-backed countries? What really bothers me is when I hear the Daily and groups like the Arab Students' Association wailing about Israel's rights outrages while their voices are silent with regard to the policies of the governments that oppress the people of the Arab world. I find this silence disgusting, because it is so hypocritical. If they are so interested in self-determination in the Middle East, then why doesn't anyone speak out about the rights of people like the Kurds and the Druze? Do they not have legitimate rights to self-determination like the Palestinians, or is it that since their needs are not as important. What this all boils down to is that the real concern here is not one of human rights or self-determination but it is Israel's existence. I think that if one is truly looking for the big oppressors in the Middle East, I suggest they look at the despotic governments of the Arab States.

Lorne Belles
U3 Political Science

PEANUTZ



Reader sad and amused

To the Daily

Permit me to compliment you for printing the well thought out article on Palestine by Joe Heath and Michelle Gagnon a few weeks ago.

Reactions to that feature from the myopic supporters of Zionist imperialism has been predictable. It is very sad how a whole group of people have been brainwashed to blindly follow the line laid out by the Tel-Aviv regime.

It was amusing to read the 'comment' by the Israel Public Affairs Committee (in your paper) that 'poor Israel' is now a victim of "media hype." As if all these years of incessant propaganda extolling the spartan virtue of brave Israelis making paradise out of barren emptiness was some sort of revealed truth. We have been told for the last forty years that it is those bad Arabs who have rejected all proposals of a peaceful resolution. It is impossible to deal with all this Zionist-inspired misinformation in one letter.

Let me however recount some of the Israeli exploits in search of peace. Between the 1950s and the 1980s, several Arab peace feelers have been sabotaged by the Israeli military establishment. During Nasser's time, he sent some peace signals to Ben-Gurion and how did that lion of Zionism respond? By conspiring in concert with British and French to grab Sinai and the Suez Canal. Thirty years later Sadat made a brave proposal to solve the issue of Palestinian human rights. And Menachem Begin tricked both presidents Carter and Sadat on the question of autonomy and creeping Israeli land grabs. Following the 1978 Israeli aggression against yet another Arab country, the UN peace force was sent to Lebanon, subsequently American envoy Philip Habib worked out a truce along the border, which the PLO scrupulously observed for over two years. How the peace-loving Israel engineered the 1982 aggressive war on

Beirut and southern Lebanon is fresh in many of our memories. I would recommend to your readers the diaries of Moshe Sharett (Israel's foreign minister and later Prime Minister) which the Zionists have concealed from the people. It reveals Israel's game plan in the region. The 1967 Arab Israel war has come to be regarded as a war of survival for Israel. The fact is forgotten that it was the Israeli army which fired the first shot. How many of us remember the sinking by noble Israel of the American ship "Liberty" off the coast of Egypt and on the high seas.

Following the 1967 "magnificent Israeli victory," the United Nations passed the famous resolution 242. One of the operative statements of this resolution is "inadmissibility of territory acquired by force." Yet we all know how successive Israeli governments shamelessly say they will not return all the Arab lands come what may. How many times we have been told that there can be no peace unless the PLO grants Israel right to exist? Time and again the PLO leadership, including Yasser Arafat, have said they accept all the UN resolutions. But the Israeli leadership are on record that they will never sit down with the Palestinians.

M.N. Syed
Cont. Ed.

Dim prospects for society

To the Daily

I have never written a letter to the Daily in my four years at McGill, but now, with two weeks left in my final term at McGill, I feel I must. It concerns the behaviour of my so-called fellow "students" in my Religion and Society class today. While the guest lecturer was speaking of Liberation Theology in Latin America and describing how people are tortured there, these "students" were giggling, talking, and passing notes. These are the same "students" who the whole term have spent the class talking to each other about their recent trips to Florida, their tans, what they did on the weekend, or what they watched on television the previous night. I merely wish to ask what the hell are you people doing here at McGill? Are you people here because it's fashionable to have a degree, or are you here to learn and to do something for society with your education?

I think few of us stop and realize how damn lucky we are to live under a democratic government, free from detention and torture. We don't realize how lucky we are to even have the opportunity to get an education. This is precisely why we privileged few have a duty to use our education to help those less fortunate than ourselves. For what value is an education unless it is put to good use.

How people can sit unaffected while someone is describing the torture of other human beings is beyond my understanding. I left my class in tears, saddened at the attitude of my classmates, and saddened at the thought that these people will be the future leaders of society.

Karen Wishart
U3 History



Reader objects to FAE panel coverage

To the Daily

Daily coverage of the military research panel discussion was both condescending and insulting. The caption below the article's photograph read, "More talk, no action," as if in censure of the event. Talk, however, is the goal of a panel discussion. I believe such talk was and remains necessary because most students are ignorant of the many arguments both for and against military research at university.

The Daily belittles both VP MacLachlan and the panel discussion by writing that the take-home message of the event was that "military research will never be defined if the Dean of Research has his way." The crux of MacLachlan's argument was that innocuous research can be used for war: research is not bad, but the use to which the resulting knowledge is put may be. I spoke with several students following the discussion and each was impressed by the arguments put forth. They had opposed military research for ideological reasons without recognizing the issue's complexity. Thus, a more accurate take home message was "sound arguments exist both for and against military research at university; the issue is not a clearly defined ideological battle as has been depicted by advocates of both sides."

Brian Maclean
U2 Science



Reply to the reply

To the Daily:

Professor J. Lee of McGill Mechanical Engineering has written a letter to the Gazette in reply to Mark Abley's article on FAE research at McGill. We have taken the liberty of quoting from his letter and 'replying to his reply'.

Lee: Mark Abley's article in Sunday's Gazette misinformed the general public about the true nature of FAE research by associating it directly with weapons development.

Reply: What specifically did the article say that is not true?

Lee: To define FAE as a weapon is misleading.

Reply: Who on campus has done that? Is Professor Lee denying that there are FAE weapons?

Lee: Almost any university has some ongoing research on FAE.

Reply: How many universities have FAE research funded by military authorities for the purpose of improving FAE weapons?

Lee: The conversion of heat by burning fossil fuels in air to mechanical work is perhaps the most basic task for mechanical engineers. The current FAE studies are mainly centred on turbulent combustion of gases, coal dusts and detonation

Reply: Professor Lee consistently ignore the military contract which is and has been the main issue. He also use the common rhetorical tactic of desensitizing an issue by describing a process in dry, clinical terms with no reference to its application.

Lee: Their funding (the defence department) contributes to our ongoing activities which is always simultaneously sponsored by a number of other civilian organization.

Reply: A researcher who works simultaneously on applications of nuclear fusion for both civilian and military purposes could say the same thing. That doesn't justify the military application.

Lee: I sympathize with the basic intention of the FAE protestors if FAE research is indeed weapons development.

Reply: The contract being protested is specifically for the improvement of a means of mass destruction. Is that not a weapon?

Lee: I also feel that they (the protestors) should independently learn more about the subject and find out the true nature of FAE research in general and at McGill in particular.

Reply: Professor Lee underestimates how much independent learning has taken place concerning FAE research. Nothing he has said was not already known. But if those in favour of responsible research had not done some additional independent learning, the disturbing aspects of FAE research would not have come to light. Professor Lee should understand that learning includes the facts he chooses to ignore. Can he deny any of the statements made concerning what the Department of National Defence Contract is for and what FAE weapons do? It doesn't look like it.

Professor Lee's letter is intended to clear up any misconceptions resulting from the article in the Gazette. He has failed to make anything clear in that he steers away from the points that make FAE research the issue that it is at McGill

David Shewchuk PhD 2
Katherine Wolters BSc U2

HAPPINESS IS A DEAD BEE GEE.



La pêche à la sirène

NICOLAS DESAULNIERS-SOUCY

Madame si vous êtes jolie, Monsieur si vous êtes un solide célibataire, vous devriez jeter un coup d'oeil sur les petites annonces : on vous réclame à grand cri.

tout de même fait son chemin parmi les cœurs solitaires.

Deux catégories sont présentes dans 25% des demandes : il s'agit de la fidélité, le respect et le sérieux d'une part prouvant que dans bien des cas les femmes ne tiennent pas à devenir de simples objets de plaisir, et d'autre part les qualités

Voici le portrait de la femme la plus en demande suivant ces annonces : 85% des demandes ont fait mention de l'apparence physique. C'est énorme compte tenu des autres pourcentages. On la veut belle, bien proportionnée, racée, chic, distinguée, mince, féminine, blonde aux yeux bleus. J'espère que toutes les femmes se retrouveront à au moins une place dans la précédente énumération sans cela elles devront se contenter des 15% des hommes pour qui l'apparence physique a peu d'importance.

Dans près de 30% des cas les hommes veulent une femme autonome ou sans enfant alors qu'une femme jeune satisferait 26% des hommes mais pas au détriment d'un caractère mature et équilibré (21%) ou bien des qualités intellectuelles comme l'intelligence, l'instruction ou la culture.

Ensuite, avec 18% des demandes, on retrouve deux genres de femmes : la femme plutôt soumise (douce, affectueuse, amoureuse) et la femme plutôt colorée (communicatrice, coquine ou ayant le sens de l'humour).

Il est tout de même surprenant de voir que 9% des hommes préfèrent encore une femme simple, non féministe ou peu professionnelle.

Il appert que les femmes sont beaucoup plus sérieuses dans leurs intentions que les hommes. En effet 35% des femmes exigent une relation stable et à peine 5% ne se cherchent un homme que pour passer des « moments agréables ». Les hommes paraissent plus partagés : une relation stable est exigée dans 15% des demandes, même chose pour les « bons moments », une amitié est demandée dans 12% des cas, sans oublier bien sûr la mention « et peut-être plus ».

Parlant de bons moments, voici ceux qui m'ont paru le plus comiques dans ces petites annonces :

Tout d'abord, voici un modèle de modestie : « CHIRURGIEN, célibataire, 46 ans, libre, jeune d'allure et de caractère, 5'11", 190

lbs, très belle apparence, excellent physique, sportif, aime bonne bouffe et voyages, sensible, franc, honnête, simple, généreux, financièrement très à l'aise. Malgré tout je suis actuellement seul... ». Bien voyons donc! c'est tout de même curieux qu'il doive malgré tout utiliser les petites annonces pour se trouver une femme.

Ensuite, une nature solide : « ...démaquillée, dépeignée... maniaque d'excès de propreté, de vin, de bière... » qui désire un compagnon pas peureux etc. Mais précise : « ...Les petites natures, ôtez-vous du trafic! ».

Et un homme qui irait très bien avec cette dernière, vivant à la campagne, qui déclare quant à lui : « ...Celles qui admirent Tarzan ou qui vivent toutes formes de dépendance s'abstenir... ».

Voici le compagnon idéal pour Nicole Brossard : « HOMME un vrai! Cinquantaine, en pleine forme, généreux, cherche une vraie femme (non féministe)... ». Sans colorant ni saveur artificielle s.v.p. L'exemple parfait de l'homme

qui sait ce qu'il veut déclare : « ...Grassettes, fumeuses, dépendantes et aventurières s.v.p. s'abstenir... ».

Pour les romantiques un : « Prince du (sic) bohème recherche jeune fille bohème, gitane... ».

Et enfin pour ceux qui aiment les fruits de la mer : « Rousse sirène aux yeux pers (5'5") cherche hippocampe exclusif (5'8" et plus)... ».

Sans vouloir trouver dans cette étude un portrait fidèle des mœurs modernes, en fait elle ne plairait sans doute pas à la plupart des sociologues, on peut au moins y trouver quelques pointes d'humour.

N.D.L.R. À tous nos fidèles lecteurs et aux moins fidèles, savez-vous que la fidélité est une qualité plutôt recherchée tant chez les hommes (25%) que chez les femmes (15%). Nous vous souhaitons de bien réussir vos examens et de passer de bonnes vacances. Si tout va bien nous vous reverrons l'an prochain sur une base hebdomadaire. À la prochaine...

Qualités les plus recherchées chez un homme:

• Libre	
• Professionnel, riche, autonome	50%
• En santé, non-fumeur	35%
• Solide, physique agréable	35%
• Doux, tendre, affectueux, chaleureux	35%
• Fidèle, respectueux, sérieux	30%
• Instruit, intelligent, cultivé, renseigné	25%
• Sincère, honnête, franc	25%
• Brin de folie, humour	15%
• Sportif	10%
• Équilibré	10%
• Un vrai!	10%
• Communicatif	

Types de relations désirées par les femmes:

• Relation stable	35%
• Moments agréables	5%

En effet c'est ce que révèle une étude-maison de la rubrique *compagnes, compagnons* (403) des petites annonces de *La Presse* de samedi dernier. Ladite rubrique comportait vingt demandes d'hommes et 34 demandes de femmes et quelques autres de la part de clubs, d'homosexuels etc.

Cette étude a pu dégager les qualités les plus recherchées chez un homme selon ces cœurs désespérés. Le célibat vient en premier lieu étant présent dans 50% des demandes. En effet il était explicitement mentionné que l'homme devait être libre la moitié du temps. Cela ne veut pas dire pour autant que l'autre moitié des femmes n'exigent pas que la personne recherchée soit libre. Il faut donc interpréter ce pourcentage comme « au moins 50% ». Il a donc comme tous les autres une valeur uniquement comparative.

Plusieurs attributs se retrouvent ex-aequo au second rang, présents dans plus de 35% des demandes. On peut voir que les femmes préfèrent toujours les hommes riches. La même proportion de femmes exigent que leur futur compagnon soit en santé ou non-fumeur. De même qu'il vaut mieux être grand, solide, au physique agréable. Jusqu'à présent on s'aperçoit que l'image traditionnelle de l'homme, à savoir celle d'un solide gaillard sécurisant est encore présente dans le cœur des dames, du moins dans celui de celles qui ont placé une petite annonce.

Par contre dans 30% des demandes un homme doux, tendre, affectueux ou chaleureux est exigé. Voilà bien des qualités plutôt modernes chez un homme. Mais en fait la modernité réside surtout dans le fait que les femmes osent l'exiger, ce qui prouve que le féminisme a

intellectuelles comme l'instruction, l'intelligence et la culture. Notez qu'il a fallu réunir des qualités tout de même différentes pour arriver à ce 25%. Est-ce à dire que les femmes préfèrent un vendeur d'aspirateur qui a fait fortune à un universitaire gagnant modestement sa vie... Ce qui nous laisse songeur... En passant, avez-vous pensé à Electrolux?

Passons maintenant aux qualités peu recherchées ou du moins plus secondaires (10% et moins). On y retrouve le sens de l'humour, un caractère équilibré, communicatif, un esprit sportif. Fait surprenant la même proportion de femmes en veulent UN VRAI! Si je me rappelle bien on a dit que Mad Dog Vachon en est un.

Le déclin de l'empire publicitaire

NICOLAS DESAULNIERS-SOUCY

Si l'on s'attarde un peu sur la piètre qualité de certaines annonces publicitaires qui pullulent de nos jours à la télévision, on ne peut s'empêcher de promettre un avenir brillant à la télévision payante.

Parler de piètre qualité est en fait un euphémisme pour décrire leur stupidité, l'insulte à l'intelligence qu'elles représentent et leur connerie. Même si les trois adjectifs sont plus ou moins synonymes leur accumulation traduit tout le dégoût qu'on peut ressentir étant confrontés à ce genre de publicité.

On peut effectivement parler de dégoût quand toutes les personnes interrogées au mini-sondage étaient d'avis que certaines publicités nous donnent quelquefois envie de transformer notre

télévision en amas de débris appartenant à un autre monde.

Et c'est sans compter les fois où d'interminables publicités viennent gâcher le suspense d'un bon film comme un Hitchcock.

Ce mini-sondage avait pour but de recueillir des votes pour constituer une liste des dix annonces publicitaires qui auraient tout simplement mieux fait de ne pas exister.

Pour les personnes qui regardent assez souvent la télévision les suggestions étaient nombreuses et spontanées. Comme quoi la publicité est devenue la plaie de la télévision, quoique nécessaire.

En dixième position, on retrouve une réclame pour la communication intégrée de Bell Canada avec le dieu grec bien connu Jean-Marc qui vient d'écrire $\text{E} \neq \text{I} \neq \text{O}$ sur son écran car il pose le pied furieusement sur son clavier. La

gamme des annonces des piscines Citadelle occupe le neuvième rang car elles sont stupides selon certains et sexistes selon d'autres.

25% des gens ont dit oui et ont placé l'annonce d'Anacin en huitième position. De là est venue la célèbre expression avoir une tuque de douleur. Pas la dixième, pas la neuvième, pas la huitième mais la septième position est occupée par Bbbbleut bbbionique essayant de nous vanter les mérites d'un concessionnaire de voitures.

Le gros Vermette venu de Floride a fait avancer les habits Saint-Eustache (à deux pas de l'église) à la sixième position. Malheureusement, même si les beaux habits lui donnent un semblant de belle allure, il n'a pas l'air plus intelligent pour autant. Et pourquoi est-ce que tu ne retournerais pas au pays des touristes québécois te faire rotir la

bedaine, mon Vermette?

Les terribles traductions des annonces de Palmolive doivent se contenter du cinquième rang mais elles en gagneraient bien quelques-uns si elles n'avaient pas été absentes de nos écrans si longtemps. Alors touchons du bois pendant que Marie se trempe les doigts dans le détergent.

La quatrième position me laisse songeur... Est-ce mieux d'avoir à entretenir une Pony ou de devoir endurer les deux petits monstres annoncer « qu'on a ouvert les machines »? Après tout, c'est officiel, leur papa l'a annoncé. Il aurait mieux fait de les envoyer se coucher plutôt que d'écouter aux portes d'un conseil d'administration.

Ce n'est pas le meilleur prix mais la médaille de bronze qui est Suite à la page 35

Qualités les plus recherchées chez une femme:

• Belle, bien proportionnée, racée, chic, distinguée, mince, féminine, blonde aux yeux bleus	85%
• Autonome, sans enfants	29%
• Jeune	26%
• Mature, équilibrée	21%
• Intelligente, instruite, cultivée	21%
• Douce, affectueuse, amoureuse	18%
• Communicatrice, sociale, sens de l'humour	18%
• Sensuelle, sexuellement épanouie	15%
• Fidèle, honnête, sérieuse	15%
• Simple, non féministe, peu professionnelle	9%
• Libre	6%

Type de relations désirées par les hommes:

• Relation stable	15%
• De bons moments, maîtresse	15%
• Amitié et peut-être plus	12%

...Déclin des pubs

Suite de la page 34

décernée pour la continuité de son œuvre à Au bon marché, oui papa! Ils ont d'ailleurs raté la médaille d'or de peu, n'eût été une malen-

c'est de la même forme qu'une rondelle de hockey mais de la couleur d'une lame de patin. Il me semble que les stratégies de marketing de cette Light ne peuvent

prendre la chaise du réalisateur en attendant que les autres piles se mesurent à lui : très spirituel! Bref les mots me manquent pour décrire une telle imbécillité de mauvais goût. Impossible de trouver quelqu'un à Montréal pour défendre cette publicité. En effet, informations prises chez Eveready division Ralston-Purina, elle nous a été parachutée de Toronto par un certain Wayne Duren. Merci, Wayne, on avait déjà deviné que le gars venait de Toronto.

Si c'est par ce genre de culture américaine que certaines personnes craignent l'invasion culturelle sous le libre-échange, il vaudrait mieux qu'elles trouvent de meilleurs exemples. En même temps qu'une telle annonce me donne envie de marcher à quatre pattes comme le disait Voltaire, elle me rassure énormément sur le pacte de Brian.

Or, cette liste reste très incomplète. Vous y verriez sûrement d'autres messages publicitaires. En effet des exemples peuvent se trouver à la pelle comme la tanante qui fait ses achats de papiers peints dans le catalogue Foucray ou l'impayable homme d'affaire qui a décidé, oh malheur, d'acheter la compagnie. Que penser également des Jean C. Leblanc ameublement, succursales d'Octo-freins, du ginseng Racine de vie ou de Sharlene...

Des secteurs en général se distinguent par des commerciaux d'un goût douteux : je leur décerne donc

des prix de mauvaise foi et d'incompétence. Il s'agit des brasseurs de bière qui auraient pourtant les moyens de faire beaucoup mieux, des différents concessionnaires de voiture et vendeurs d'habits.

Une mauvaise mention est accordée au réseau Quatre-saisons qui ne ménage pas ses efforts pour nous offrir des publicités toujours de plus en plus plates et longues.

De plus une nouvelle tendance à faire des commerciaux de quinze secondes s'installe petit à petit. Le pessimiste dira en soupirant qu'il y

aura deux fois plus de conneries différentes alors que l'optimiste s'exclamera qu'il y aura dorénavant deux fois moins de temps pour déblatérer lesdites conneries.

Un autre débat de fond prend place : est-il plus convenable de présenter aux Québécois des annonces américaines à grand budget mais traduites et hors-contexte que des annonces locales à petit budget mais sans originalité? Peut importe de quel côté penchera la balance je n'espère qu'une chose : le moins possible s.v.p.

PALMARES DES 10 ANNONCES PUBLICITAIRES TELEVISEES LES PLUS STUPIDES :

1. Energizer et son lutteur
2. Light de Miller
3. Au bon marché
4. Pony de Montréal
5. Palmolive
6. Les habits St-Eustache
7. Mario tremblay et ses autos
8. Anacin
9. Piscine Citadelle
10. Bell Canada et Jean-Marc

contreuse déclaration voulant qu'ils fassent exprès d'avoir l'air fou pour attirer plus de clients. Le pire, c'est que ça marche. Domage qu'une condamnation pour publicité mensongère n'ait pas fait autant de vagues. D'après moi, de telles imbécillités ne méritent qu'à être cachées par... les stores verticaux de la honte et les serviettes et les couvres-lits...

La médaille d'argent appartient à Boum-Boum Geoffrion et sa Light de Miller. Pas besoin d'un dictionnaire pour comprendre ça. Tu sais Bernard, une médaille d'argent,

faire autrement que de considérer tous les consommateurs potentiels comme des êtres inintelligents. Déjà qu'on ne ressemble pas tellement à une lumière quand on a pris une brosse, je n'ose pas imaginer ce que c'est après une brosse de Light.

Et la première position que vous attendiez tous est pleinement méritée par la dernière annonce de la pile Energizer. On y voit de toute apparence un lutteur américain fou faire son numéro d'intimidation sur le plateau. Il crie des propos incohérents, hargneux... Il va même jusqu'à

Les jeunes croyants prennent la parole

MARIO DOUYON DE AZEVEDO

Le 23 avril prochain, des centaines de jeunes diront ce qu'ils pensent de l'Église, ce qu'ils veulent qu'elle soit. Le pour et le contre, tout devrait sortir.

Ce sera l'occasion de vider son sac, qu'il contienne frustrations ou appréciations, pour après le remplissage d'espérance, chacun ayant échangé avec d'autres jeunes, épanouis dans leur milieu chrétien. Car, d'après les organisateurs, beaucoup sont actuellement déçus de voir leurs initiatives réprouvées.

Par exemple, le vieux curé de la paroisse ne veut rien savoir de ces quelques vaillants gars et filles qui voudraient apporter un peu de couleurs vives à la liturgie locale. Ou

encore, d'autres jeunes adultes ne sont pas intéressés à participer aux célébrations rituelles de l'Église, mais désirent se réunir pour partager des réflexions sur leurs vies et peut-être même prier ensemble.

Ce samedi sera aussi une journée de jeux, mais jeux pour les 18-30 ans! Évidemment, pas question de s'alourdir, mais plutôt de s'élever! Il y aura du mouvement, de la musique et du calme.

Alors, si on a le goût de prendre la parole pour insuffler de la jeunesse à l'Église d'aujourd'hui, rendez-vous au 7400 Saint-Laurent (à côté du Parc Jarry) le 23 avril à partir de 9h30.

Pour renseignements supplémentaires, on peut contacter Solange Brault au 271-5659

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L'âme désarmée d'Allan Bloom

Décadence de l'université américaine?

CHRISTOPHE GROSJEAN

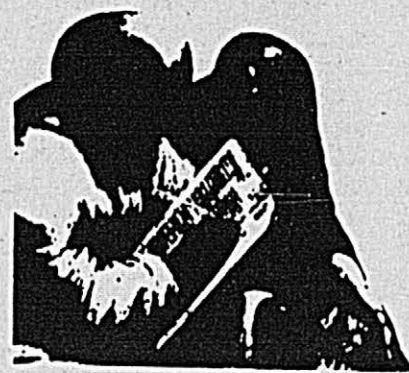
Qu'est-ce qui a bien pu pousser plus de 500 000 Américains à lire *The Closing of the American Mind*. Le goût de Platon, Nietzsche, Kant et Locke, avec les idées desquels Bloom jongle si facilement? Il est permis d'en douter. La renommée de l'auteur? Sûrement pas: Allan Bloom, universitaire assez obscur bien qu'ami de Saul Bellow, n'était connu jusqu'alors que d'un petit nombre d'étudiants, pour ses traductions de *L'Émile* de Rousseau et de *La République* de Platon. Le scandale, alors? Peut-être. Après tout, on ressent toujours beaucoup de curiosité à l'égard d'un livre dont certains ont dit que « les gens décentes auraient eu honte de l'écrire ». Et un auteur qui ose souligner comment la libération sexuelle ou le rock ont contribué à affaiblir l'éducation constitue un phénomène pour le moins curieux!! Le scandale, donc, en partie.

Mais à mon avis, la meilleure raison est encore la plus simple: *L'âme désarmée-Essai sur le déclin de la culture générale* (titre français de *The Closing of the American Mind* ???) est un bon livre. Un livre brillant même, et sûrement essentiel pour celui qui essaye de comprendre son époque.

Personne ne peut être d'accord avec toutes les idées de Bloom: elles sont trop nombreuses et souvent trop violentes. Mais sa réflexion excite irrésistiblement la

L'ÂME DÉSARMÉE

ESSAI SUR LE DÉCLIN DE LA CULTURE GÉNÉRALE



Préface de Saul Bellow
Guérin littérature

les vraies et bonnes valeurs, mais de les chercher. En effet, c'est en cherchant la beauté et la vérité que l'homme s'enrichit véritablement, car ce sont là les moteurs les plus puissants. En bon amoureux de la

alloués aux Noirs. Le président de Cornell, par exemple, déclarait à cette époque, dans un but démagogique évident, que non seulement son université allait accepter beaucoup plus d'étudiants noirs mais en plus elle irait les chercher « non dans les milieux favorisés mais dans les cités réservées (sic) ». Conséquence évidente et reconnue: des niveaux d'admission spéciaux et adaptés ont été mis en place. « Le fait est, écrit Bloom, que l'étudiant noir moyen, dans les bonnes universités, n'est pas l'égal de l'étudiant blanc moyen, et tout le monde le sait ». A son tour, cet état de fait a eu pour conséquence de séparer les deux parties, et de faire de l'université US l'endroit où les races se mêlent le moins. Bloom remarque que dans son université (celle de Chicago), Blancs et Noirs ne partagent pas les mêmes tables à la cantine.

Toute cette première partie, bien que s'intitulant *Les étudiants*, scrute en fait toute la société et c'est bien sûr celle qui a suscité le plus de polémiques. C'est dommage, car on parle ainsi beaucoup moins de la seconde, tout aussi intéressante; sinon plus.

Conclusion

Enfin l'auteur revient assez brièvement à l'université en tant que telle. Conflits internes, égoïsme et indifférence des sciences exactes, dissension et manque de confiance au sein des sciences sociales, bâtarde et

Sombre tableau d'une université qui ne croit plus en elle-même

Le nihilisme

Dans ce gros chapitre (un tiers du livre), Bloom nous offre presque un cours de philosophie politique: de la polis antique aux théories fondées sur l'intérêt de Hobbes et de Locke, fondatrices de la société américaine. La pensée de Rousseau est présentée en profondeur, ainsi que celle de Nietzsche « point de départ commun à tous les penseurs sérieux du XX^{ème} siècle ». Avec des soupçons de Machiavel, Kant, Heidegger ici et là, et avec de constantes références à Tocqueville, Bloom dresse une véritable genèse de la pensée politique occidentale. L'influence de la philosophie allemande sur les États-Unis (importée dans ce pays comme on peut y importer pièce par pièce un manoir écossais: artificiellement) est analysée avec brio. La psychanalyse et le marxisme y sont exécutés plus ou moins sommairement, comme courants de pensée morts ou sérieusement taris.

Bref, c'est une vision d'ensemble de ce que les philosophes ont pensé du couple individu-société, vision peut-être imparfaite et certainement discutable, mais toujours passionnante.

hétérogénéité du département de lettre: c'est le sombre tableau d'une université qui ne croit plus en elle-même.

Où veut en arriver Bloom dans les dernières pages, on le sent dès l'introduction: il faut instituer un premier cycle de culture générale. Il faut redonner aux étudiants le goût des questions philosophiques fondamentales, qui seules peuvent lui permettre d'accéder à son statut d'homme à part entière. Il faut que l'âme réapprenne à être « l'arc tendu » cher à Nietzsche. Notre époque a changé le « connais-toi toi-même » socratique en un « sois toi-même » qui ne nécessite aucun effort, permet tous les excès individualistes et encourage la médiocrité. Le tissu social se désagrège autour d'une université qui n'est plus qu'un moyen permettant aux carriéristes de parvenir à leurs fins.

Bref, la culture américaine (et dans une moindre mesure, occidentale) court à sa perte.

Vision trop sombre pour être vraie? A vous de juger.

L'âme désarmée-Essais sur le déclin de la culture générale est publié aux éditions Guérin Littérature (330 p.)

L'étude d'autres cultures par les étudiants américains est une forme de néo-colonialisme intellectuel

notre, qui se meut ensuite dans la Grèce antique, Bloom regrette les dialogues platoniciens.

Aujourd'hui les étudiants aiment dire: « Les cultures de la Chine ou de l'Islam sont différentes de la nôtre, mais tout aussi bonnes ». Et,

Allan Bloom attaque d'emblée dans son introduction un sujet tabou: le relativisme et l'ouverture d'esprit. Selon lui, l'étude d'autres cultures par les étudiants américains est superficielle, et c'est une forme de néo-colonialisme intellectuel. Si on étudie en profondeur les autres cultures, on s'aperçoit vite qu'elles sont éthnocentriques. L'occident est donc unique de par sa prétendue ouverture, et bien sûr il en tire matière à se sentir supérieur! Sur les valeurs et le relativisme Bloom dit: « Le fait qu'il y ait eu à différentes époques et en différents lieux des opinions diverses sur le bien et le mal ne prouve nullement qu'aucune de ces opinions n'est vraie ni supérieure aux autres ». Ce en quoi il se montre fort logique. Mais attention: pour lui, l'important n'est pas de trouver

Les étudiants

Bloom analyse ensuite les grands mouvements de ce siècle (libération sexuelle, mouvements étudiants des années 60, féminisme, ascension de la musique rock, déclin de la religion et relâchement des liens familiaux). Et c'est surtout à la lecture de cette partie que les dents des lecteurs grincent.

Voici par exemple ce que pense Bloom de l'attitude des universités face aux étudiants noirs. En 1967, certaines universités ont adopté brusquement, sous la menace des étudiants, des quotas permanents

Des milliards pour une ancienne de McGill

MARIO DOUYON DE AZEVEDO

Pat Lee, sortie depuis à peine trois ans de McGill, a fait une des plus riches découvertes jamais réalisées. Elle a trouvé un gisement de pétrole dont le gaz naturel à lui seul vaut 4 milliards de dollars. On estime la valeur totale du gisement à plus du double de celle du gaz pour tous les autres composés qui l'accompagnent.

Géologue junior pour Shell Canada, Pat Lee avait fait l'audacieuse proposition de creuser un puits d'exploration à Caroline, à 120 km au nord-ouest de Calgary. Personne ne la prit au sérieux. Surtout que Dome Petroleum et Canterra En-

ergy, deux compétiteurs pétroliers, creusèrent les premiers, un km et demi à l'ouest du site proposé par Pat, puis quelques centaines de mètres à peine de l'autre côté, pour ne rien trouver dans les deux cas.

D'après Pat Lee, les échecs des compagnies rivales ne faisaient que préciser la configuration du gisement qu'elle suspectait. Finalement, elle persuada le directeur de l'exploration de Shell d'entreprendre des tests préliminaires. Dès les premiers essais, il fut assuré que l'on venait de mettre la main sur une richesse naturelle de valeur phénoménale. Le réservoir souterrain contient au moins 50 milliards de mètres cubes de gaz naturel.

Devant un tel succès, Shell Canada prévoit d'investir 400 millions de dollars pour développer la découverte qui serait exploitable dès le début de la prochaine décennie. Enthousiasmée, la compagnie considère maintenant cinq autres emplacements qui pourraient offrir le même potentiel que le réservoir de Caroline. En fait, la plupart des grandes sociétés pétrolières se sont maintenant mises à la recherche de formations géologiques semblables à celle de Caroline. Si ces explorations se révélaient fructueuses, Pat Lee aurait ouvert le pas à un avenir richement prometteur pour le Canada.

Les 50 ans de Superman

HENRI M. MALMSTRÖM

Cette année, parmi ceux qui lisent encore les « comics », on célèbre l'anniversaire d'un de leurs superhéros. En 1938, Jerry Siegel et Joe Shuster créèrent Superman, surhomme qui allait entrer dans la légende américaine.

Qualifié d'ange, de dieu et d'autres attributs célestes, Superman (Kal-El de son nom Kryptonien) est en effet descendu sur terre pour apporter, en plus d'un message divin, la justice et la paix.

Kal-El, né en octobre (temps terrestre) sur la planète Krypton, a, à l'âge d'un an, quitté sa planète natale à bord d'un vaisseau construit par son père. Ce dernier avait pressenti l'explosion de Krypton.

Arrivant sur terre, le jeune Kal-El grandit et découvre ses superpouvoirs. Les amateurs de Superman auront différentes propositions quant à l'origine de ces pouvoirs. La différence de gravité sur Krypton et sur terre, ou simplement le fait que les Kryptoniens étaient déjà des surhommes, ont

servi d'explication.

Mais tel les autres êtres de légende, personne ne connaît l'origine exacte de ces pouvoirs qui ont varié depuis la création du personnage par Siegel et Shuster.

Il n'en reste pas moins que Superman restera toujours (sauf dans quelques épisodes où son comportement sera modifié par de la Kryptonite) parmi les gentils, combattant pour la Vérité, la Justice et l'« American Way ». Il n'est pas violent. Lorsqu'il frappe un vilain, le sang ne coule pas de tous bords. Au contraire, il a plutôt un rôle de protecteur, offrant son invulnérable poitrine aux coups de feu.

Superman est l'exemple de la vertu. Le mot le plus grossier qui ait jamais souillé sa bouche a été « Great Scott! ». Il est presque, tel un ange, sans sexe. La seule fois où il a eu des relations plus intimes avec une personne du sexe opposé, il a dû renoncer à ses pouvoirs (donc à son identité). Sinon, il s'est contenté de sulfureux baisers avec une sirène ou avec Wonderwoman. Superman, au service de l'ordre et



Rendez-vous

PASCALE BARRILLON

Avant de se quitter, quelques petites impressions pour vous donner le goût du théâtre, pour vous inciter à aller vous purger pendant les examens...

Catharsis

Oublier les mesquineries de la vie quotidienne, guérir du mal de ne pas rire assez, se laisser opérer sans broncher et aller voir *Les Archanges* au théâtre Denise-Pelletier : même tabac. Imaginer un énorme gâteau d'anniversaire vert et rose pâle ou Alice au pays des merveilles déguisée en putain amoureuse au pays des chiens (ou des faux ministres), et se laisser subjugué par *Les Archanges* : même topo. La combinaison des décors les plus fous, des costumes les plus délirants et des ficelles d'un théâtre plutôt cocasse nous transforme en un tour de cuiller à pot en enfants naïfs et bêtats à qui on conterait les aventures d'un papillon tombé en amour avec un éléphant.

En revanche, l'extraordinaire performance d'Yves Jacques (sans arrêt sur scène), la pertinence du texte de Dario Fo ou l'affolante mise en scène d'André Montmorency utilisent notre intellect et notre jugement. Si quelques moments sont un peu longs ou un peu plus plats que l'ensemble, on sort heureux et riant du théâtre, satisfaits de tout et de nous-même. *Les Archanges* de Dario Fo au théâtre Denise-Pelletier, 4353 Ste Catherine est, jusqu'au 30 avril.



Julien Poulin en Henri V

Le plus grand

Trois d'un coup! Il fallait le faire et brillamment par dessus le marché. Et bien c'est fait et conseil d'amie, allez vous régaler d'un théâtre succulent, authentique, tant pour le texte (Ah le grand Shakespeare!), que pour le spectacle. Et si vous pouvez, « farcissez » vous les trois drames de suite, les 24 et 30 avril, 1, 7 et 14 mai à 14, 17 et 20 heures. Vous pourrez ainsi vivre une expérience rare, reconstituer l'histoire... en rigolant beaucoup. Mais au fait, avez-vous saisi? Je

parle bien évidemment de la trilogie d'Omnibus à l'Espace Libre. Ne manquez pas, par Jupiter, le costume et la présence de Robert Gravel en Falstaff ou son subtil ridicule en Charles VI de France dans *Henri V*. Impossible de décrire 120 personnages incarnés par 13 acteurs incroyables dans des costumes franchement dingues. Il suffit d'aller se laisser séduire. A l'Espace Libre, 1945 rue Fullum, tout le temps

Rebelote

Encore lui, dans un autre contexte cette fois, moins épatant, moins époustoufflant mais largement bon. *La tempête* est le touchant adieu au théâtre d'un de ses plus grands auteurs et un drôle d'hommage à sa magie. Expérience faite, Alice Ronfard et ses acolytes ont remarquablement réussi leur coup.

A l'Espace Go, 5066 rue Clark
oooooooooooooooooooo
ET MAINTENANT, LE MOT DE LA FIN...

SI LE THEATRE, LE CINEMA, LA LITTERATURE OU QUE SAIS-JE VOUS ATTIRENT UN TANT SOIT PEU, PARTICIPEZ A LA SECTION CULTURELLE DU DAILY FRANÇAIS. VOUS IREZ AUX AVANT-PRÉMIÈRES, VOUS SEREZ INVITÉ(S) AUX CONFÉRENCES DE PRESSE ET VOUS DECOUVRIREZ SANS AUCUN DOUTE, AU SEIN D'UNE ÉQUIPE SYMPATIQUE, LE CRITIQUE QUI SE TAPIT EN VOUS. ALORS, PENSEZ-Y DES MAINTENANT ET NE MANQUEZ PAS LE RENDEZ-VOUS DE SEPTEMBRE.

Photo: Pierre Desjardins

de la justice ne peut ni se marier ni se consacrer à la drague.

L'Homme d'Acier est pour de nombreux individus quelque chose de très spécial. Christopher Reeve, celui qui l'incarne présentement au cinéma, témoigne : « Il est dur pour moi de dire des stupidités au sujet de Superman » (parce que c'est un rôle qui rapporte??) « parce que j'ai vu comment il peut transformer la vie des gens. J'ai vu des enfants mourant de tumeur au cerveau qui voulaient, comme dernière volonté, me parler et qui sont morts l'âme en paix sachant que leur foi en ce genre d'être est intacte ». Ceci est dû à « la capacité de surpasser les obstacles, de persévérer » que représente Superman...

Superman a été incarné par de nombreux acteurs : Bud Collier à la radio; Kirk Alyn dans les séries *Superman* (1948) et *Atom Man vs Superman* (1950); par Georges Reeves (qui a été très marqué par le personnage) dans les séries TV de 1951 à 1957; par Johnny Rockwell dans l'émission de TV *Superboy* (1960) qui n'a jamais été diffusée; par Bob Haliday à Broadway dans *It's a Bird, It's a Plane, It's Superman*; par David Wilson dans l'adaptation télévisée de la comédie musicale par le réseau ABC (1975); au cinéma par Christopher Reeve dans *Superman* (1978), *Superman II* (1981) et *Superman III* (1983).

17 dessins animés mettant en vedette Superman ont été produits par Max Fleischer entre 1941 et 1943, sans doute les meilleurs jamais faits. Bud Collyer prêta sa voix dans *New Adventures of Superman* (1966-CBS TV). Danny Derk fut la voix de l'Homme d'Acier dans *Super Friends* (1973-ABC TV), dans *The New Super Friends* (1978-ABC) et dans *The World's Greatest Super Friends* (1979-ABC).

Il y a même eu une version en 1956 où tous les acteurs étaient des chiens. On utilisa des nains portant un costume de chien. Cette émission TV, *Superpup*, fut un super-flop.

En 1942, Superman apparut dans un roman de Georges Lowther ainsi que dans les romans *Miracle Monday* et *The Last Son of Krypton* par Elliot S. Maggin. Même si Superman n'est pas le personnage le plus original de l'histoire des superhéros, il est sans conteste le plus connu (il fut précédé de *Gladiator* et de *Doc Savage*).

Superman a évolué depuis les temps où, durant la Seconde Guerre, il combattait les forces de l'Axe. Les couleurs sont plus crues et les dessins sont plus détaillés. On doit répondre aux demandes plus exigeantes des lecteurs qui sont plus âgés (environ 20 ans) et avec d'autres moyens (demande de recueils et d'albums). Les superpouvoirs de l'Homme d'Acier ont été modifiés et, pour garder la forme, il doit faire des haltères. Superman reflète les idées contemporaines. Certaines sources disent qu'il pourrait dans un avenir proche être impliqué avec les sans-abris et des victimes du SIDA.

Pour ses 50 ans, un livre a été publié. Il s'agit de *Superman at Fifty: The Persistence of a Legend* (édité par D. Dooley et G. Engle). Ce livre fait la lumière sur des détails obscurs de la vie du superhéros et pose des questions pour le moins surprenantes, du genre : « Notre super ami est-il toujours vierge? » (avis aux intéressés).

Souhaitons un joyeux anniversaire au chevalier Roland des temps modernes qui, malgré ses 50 ans, en paraît toujours 25 et continue de veiller sur Métropolis et sur notre bonne vieille terre.

Ads may be placed through the Daily business office, room B-17, Student Union Building, 9am - 3pm. Deadline is 2pm two weeks prior to date of publication.

McGill students: \$3.00 per day; \$7.00 for 3 consecutive days; \$2.00 per day for more than 3 consecutive days. McGill faculty and staff: \$4.00 per day. **Exact change only, please.** Boxed ads are available at \$4.00 per ad / per day - no discounts on boxing.

The Daily assumes no financial responsibility for errors, or damage due to errors. Ad will re-appear free of charge upon request if information is incorrect due to our error. The Daily reserves the right not to print any classified ad.

341 - APTS., ROOMS, HOUSING

The price is right: you get door #1 (sublet large 5 1/2 close to campus), door #2 (May 1, with option to renew) and door #3 (buy all contents!) Call 281-6298 to play.

Sublet 5 1/2, great view, access to roof, Guy metro. May 1 - August 31, option to renew. 939-9592.

2 1/2 to sublet May 1st - option to renew. 2 blocks from McGill on Aylmer St. Stove, fridge, heating included. Very quiet, \$305/month. Call Daniel 849-1417.

We're slashing prices! Get it while it's hot! 5 1/2 close to campus, sublet May 1 - August 31, option to renew, buy all furniture! \$600/month. Call today: 281-6298.

Large 6 1/2 on St-André and Ontario to sublet. May-June with renewal. \$600 negotiable. Call anytime not before noon. 521-1656.

4 1/2 to sublet, May 1, option to renew. Located on Aylmer, 3 min from campus, beautiful hardwood floors, 3 enclosed rooms, big kitchen. Only \$550 per month, heat included. 848-0297.

2 1/2 summer sublet, option to renew, utilities included, new appliances, laundry facilities, balcony, great view, sunshine in abundance, near Plaza Alexis Nihon, call anytime 933-4309.

To sublet for May 1st - option to renew. Beautiful 2 1/2 Apt - 1 block from McGill on Lorne Ave. \$280/month, all included. Call 845-5702.

Summer sublet - female wanted to share large 8 1/2 with one or two other girls. Bright room with French doors. \$200/month + electricity. Phone 939-9561.

3522 Durocher: large 3 1/2 May 1 - Aug 31, option to renew. Semi-furnished, laundry facilities, parking, w. to w. carpeting. \$428/month. Call after 6: 286-1430 or 287-9615.

Storage for students: May to August, call Mike 284-1227.

Sublet 4 1/2 from May 1st with option to renew. Bright, big, everything included. \$465 negotiable. 848-0394.

Room to share - completely furnished, private bath, hardwood floors, dishwasher, microwave, across gym, security, sunroof. May 1 - Sept 1. \$275/month/ Lisa, 288-4735.

Free drug!!! (Only kidding) to sublet: 4 1/2. \$450/month. Near Guy metro. Crazy landlord. Available May 1. Option to renew. Phone 939-9629.

4 1/2 May sublet with option to renew. 2150 MacKay, near Guy Metro and shopping. Parking and laundry in the building. \$580 or near offer (all included). 939-9643.

HOUSE to sublet, May 1, option to renew. 5 bedrooms, 2 full bathrooms, big kitchen with dishwasher, newly renovated with balcony. 1 block east metro Atwater, near all facilities with parking space and garage. At \$1000/month this one's a steal. Call 934-5612 anytime.

Huge apartment, sublet 1-4 spacious rooms, 2 bathrooms, living/dining room, kitchen, hardwood floors, exposed brick. Atwater and Sherbrooke. \$220/month. 931-2168.

Nice living accommodations in good location in NDG available to female in return for very minor duties and sleeping over with pleasant elderly woman. Please phone 274-3631, local 41. Days only.

Groovy Plateau pad, 4 1/2 sublet May 1 - Aug 31 - renewable. Henri-Julien and Duluth. \$550/month renovated, wood floors, bright & clean - furnished or not. 286-8125.

2 1/2 to sublet on June 15th - option to renew. \$370/month. Recently renovated, all new appliances, clean, no bugs, quiet, laundry facilities. 539 Prince Arthur. 285-1443, 630-7pm.

Summer sublet. 11/2 \$250, May 1 - Aug 31. Furnished, everything paid. Laundry facilities, phone. Clean, quiet, bright. 286-0376, 844-8136.

Large 4 1/2 apartment to sublet May 1st, option to renew. Durocher and Milton. Call Ali or Debra at 843-3057.

Very cheap sublet. May 1 - Aug 31. 10 1/2 and 5 1/2 and single rooms. Near St-Laurent and Sherbrooke. Let's talk. 499-1208 or 286-7897.

4 1/2 sublet May 1 - August 31, option to renew. 3525 Durocher, large bedrooms, laundry facilities, hardwood floors, 5 minutes from campus. Call 848-0900.

900 Sherbrooke St W, across from McGill campus. Huge 7. May - Aug 31. Renovated, \$900 negotiable. Utilities included. Furnished or non. 281-0834 or 769-1981.

4 1/2 summer sublet. Only \$167/person or \$500/month. 3 separate rooms, spacious, clean, large kitchen, near campus, Steinbergs, gym. Hutchison and Pine. 848-9521.

2 1/2 to sublet May 1 - Sept 1 (negotiable). On corner of Pine and University. 1 minute from McGill. Big bay window, lots of sunlight. No roaches, etc... \$329/mo with heat, hot water. Fridge and stove. Call

Fabulous 4 1/2 sublet - May 1 to Aug 1. Renewable. 2 minutes to campus. All included. Carpeted, a/c, balcony, shopping in basement. Must go. Fab view. Call any time. 848-0378.

Female roommate to share with 2 others 4 1/2. April-June \$190. Clean with mountain view, 10 min from McGill. 270-6850.

Nice 4 1/2 to share, May 1st, Prince Arthur & Hutchison, \$275 everything included (except telephone). Furnished, hardwood floor, washer & dryer in apt, microwave. Call Michael or Rob 845-1718.

Two females seek non-smoker to share gorgeous 5 1/2 on Côte-des-Neiges near the Boulevard. All furnished. Easy access to campus and city. \$220/month. May thru August. 939-0716.

4 1/2 to sublet, June 1st - August (option to renew), de Maisonneuve and Fort. Modern building, indoor pool, parking available. Walking distance to anywhere downtown. \$600/month. 937-6842.

Sublet, Durocher near Milton, 1 1/2, large, bright, near McGill. Available May 1 - Aug 31, option to renew, furnished. \$250/month incl. utilities. 849-1156.

Huge 3 1/2 sublet (May 1 to Aug 31) option to renew. Spacious, sunny, hardwood floors, high ceilings, bay windows, huge kitchen, balcony. \$500/month. Bishop Street (5 min walk to McGill). 848-9777.

Staying in Montréal for the summer? and looking for a great apartment for next year? Must see our large 4 1/2. May 1 to Sept. Option to renew. Hutchison near Pine. Laundry facilities. \$490 negotiable. 849-3564.

2 1/2 to sublet May 1 - August 31. Two blocks

from McGill campus. Everything included. \$300/month. Call 848-0271.

Looking to share a 4 1/2 or 5 1/2 for 88-89 year. With male or female. Please call Wayne at 939-9513 after 10:00 pm.

Spacious 4 1/2 with balcony 1-5 minutes from campus, all utilities included. To sublet May 1 - June *option to renew* July 1, 1988. Price negotiable. Call 281-6612, 3561 Durocher.

May 1 - Aug 31 sublet 3 1/2. Fully renovated kitchen, 5 min from McGill, Steinberg & gym. Clean building (no bugs). Option to renew. Durocher 3630 - call Patrick or Mike. 848-0978

Beautiful pad for sublet with option to renew. Renovated 1 1/2 in a quiet building (Aylmer), clean, bright, decorator features. May 1 - Aug 31. \$330 everything included. 286-7572.

3 1/2 to sublet - newly renovated kitchen, bright and sunny pad. May 1, option to renew. Top floor, laundry in building. 3630 Durocher. \$375 - negotiable. Call 286-5477.

4 1/2 sublet May 1st - Aug 31st, option to renew. Corner Sherbrooke and St-Marc, sunny, furnished or unfurnished. \$450/month, negotiable. 939-0756.

Ideal 3 1/2 to sublet May 1 - Aug 31. 20th floor view in La Cité. Clean, air conditioning, all utilities included. \$483. Call 285-1881.

Toronto bound?? McGill law student in Toronto offering 1400 sq. ft. downtown accommodation (loft) to share with student working during summer. \$300.00/month. contact Alain [514] 385-1627 or Taras [416] 591-1275. Leave message.

Sublet 1 1/2, \$200/month, June 1 - Aug 31, [May 15 - May 30 free]. 843-3424 between 10pm-midnight daily.

Sublet 3 1/2, option to renew, 3 min from McGill, 2 min from shopping, w to w carpet, newly painted. Great for 2 people. Furnished or unfurnished. Price negotiable, tel: 286-9114.

Help - unable to rent your apt., going home soon, well Steve will look after your place and even try to find a tenant. No charge. Responsible graduate student. 488-1801.

Spacious, renovated 4 1/2 in McGill ghetto to sublet! Beautifully furnished, oriental carpets. Fits three. \$540, down from \$612. Must go! includes heat/hydro. 848-9705, nights.

NDG. Very large, bright room in 4 1/2, with young working female. May or June to Aug 31. Near metro, stores. \$225/month. 482-6459.

5 1/2 on Hutchison \$500/month. June and July, option to renew. Available mid-May (no charge). Please call 286-0984. A clean, nice place (really).

Sunny 4 1/2, sublet - option to renew. Pine and de Bullion. \$400.00 per month. Call 848-0120.

3 1/2 to sublet, May 1. Hardwood floors, quiet, clean, bright, fridge, stove. Between Côte-des-Neiges, Côte-St-Catherine metros. \$350. Call Blain - 345-9549, Hugh - 866-4727.

Spacious, sunny 4 1/2 to sublet May 1 - August 31, option to renew. 1 minute from campus on Lorne Ave. Balcony, skylights, lots of fun! \$550/ best offer. Call 848-0353 anytime.

Flat to share with two others. Rent is \$225/month including electricity and heat. Big rooms. Hardwood floors. Corner of St-Laurent & St-Joseph. Call David Lennox or Kent, 286-3792.

2 1/2 summer sublet - starting May 1st. 2 blocks from McGill, on Aylmer st. Just repainted. New fridge and stove. Furnished, no bugs, everything included except electricity. \$375/month, Daniel 849-1417.

Large, furnished 4 1/2 sublet June 1 - Aug 31. \$650/month or best offer. Located near McGill (Mountain & Dr Penfield). Ideal for 3 or 4 people. Security, laundry. Option to renew. Phone 848-0858.

Furnished rooms for rent during summer months: \$165-\$225 single; \$145 shared double. Right on University Street. All utilities, TV, VCR, kitchen included. Storage space also available. Call Richard 286-0780 or 281-9021.

\$177 for room in large 4 1/2, May - Aug. Beautifully furnished, no bugs, hardwood floors. Sherbrooke metro near park, shopping, entertainment. Take it all \$355. 598-5660.

5 1/2 to share. Westmount. 2 blocks Vendôme metro, 1 block Sherbrooke. Completely furnished, May 1st. \$230. Call 487-2035. International students welcome.

Sublet 6 1/2 May 1 - August 30, huge, very clean, semi-furnished, 15 minutes from McGill. \$550/month, negotiable. 848-9669 anytime.

3 1/2 sublet, May 1 - Aug 31, non-renewable, Guy & Sherbrooke, \$320 - negotiable, 939-9651.

Prince Arthur/Clarke, spacious 3 1/2 with balcony. Modern, 2 level, sunny, quiet \$475. Perfect for couple. May 1. 842-4307.

Great studio to sublet May and June, with option to renew. Pine Ave. near campus. \$338 everything included!!! Philip 398-7011, 6:30-5:00.

Humungous, orgasmic 3 1/2, corner Ontario & St-Denis. Decorative possibilities are endless. Sublet May 1 to Aug, option to renew. \$450/month. 848-9657, call today.

To sublet - 4 1/2 at Clark and Prince Arthur. May 1 - Aug 31 (option to renew). Access to roof overlooking park. Cheap \$390. Call 848-9483.

To sublet - 3 1/2 at Durocher and Prince Arthur. May 1 to August 31 (with option to renew). Beautiful 8th floor Mtn view, renovated kitchen and bathroom. 848-0107.

Sublet 4 1/2, May 1 - Aug 31, option to renew! 3647 Durocher; spacious, sunny, hardwood floors, laundry facilities, no bugs, partly furnished. \$580/month. Call 848-0060 after 6pm.

Sublet: 3 apartments available. 3 1/2 rooms each. 3610 Durocher, minutes from gym and Steinbergs. Contact 848-0496, 848-0489, 848-0643.

343 - MOVERS

Student movers will move you at a reasonable cost. Local and long distance. Equipped, storage, insured. Weekly-Toronto trips. Call Turan at 747-2222.

350 - JOBS

Bartenders - training courses and placement service. Get ready for a very lucrative summer



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Coiffure
Esthétique
All Year

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Shampoo, cut and style: Men \$9
Shampoo, cut and style: Women \$14
Perm or modelling: Women or Men from \$20
Facial: \$15 Waxing \$8 / \$15
Electrolysis 20% discount

843-6268

3414 Parc Ave. Suite 220 (Corner of Sherbrooke)

Dr. Donald, Gordon, Collins

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Dental Surgeon
Chirurgien Dentiste

by appointment
sur rendez-vous

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Suite 920
(Corner Parc & Pine)

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Tuesday to Thursday 8:00 am to 7:00 pm
Open Saturdays

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job. The Master School of Bartending, 2021 Peel Street, 849-2828 [student discounts.]

Commerce/business students: [graduating before August 88]. Need 3 hard-driving entrepreneurs to purchase or start-up a business. Equal ownership. No investment required 486-4260.

352 - HELP WANTED

Book Fair - reliable student with van urgently required to work on annual McGill Book Fair. Excellent pay. Information/interview: 398-3556.

Attention painters, West Island maintenance company requires experienced painters with own equipment and transportation to service their West Island clients. 497-4109.

Help wanted - video production assistant wanted. To work Saturday and/or Sunday nights from May-September (not July). Camera/switcher experience an asset but not necessary. Excellent pay. Call 488-7439 and leave a message.

354 - TYPING SERVICES

Professional word processing by B.Sc. - scientific texts; high quality print; translation into English; typing from cassette; editing - on campus drop-off. Call Lisa: 487-5174

Papers, theses, résumés... whatever; fast drafts to laser-finished final versions, processed through desktop publisher at no extra charge. Call AVOCA: 499-9679 [Peel metro].

Typing Services: English - résumés, \$5.00; letters, \$2.00; term papers and essays, \$1.25/page double-spaced for students. Rachel 933-0078 days & evenings. Near McGill.

One-day service. B.Commerce background. Editing, if required. Quality work. Error-free. Improved final mark guaranteed. Skilled with words. Electronic memorywriter. Academic papers, CVs, theses. 340-9470.

Typing, word processing and translation services. Repeat letters, labels, manuscripts, CVs, theses, term papers, etc. [\$1.50 d.s.] 7 days a week, a stone's throw from McGill. Mrs. C. Frenette [844-9817].

One-day service. B.Commerce background. Editing, if required. Quality work. Error-free. Improved final mark guaranteed. Skilled with words. Electronic memorywriter. Academic papers, CVs, theses. 340-9470.

Word processing of handwritten term papers, résumés, repetitive letters, manuscripts. Transcription of regular cassettes or mini-cassettes. NDG Typing, 482-1512.

Typing on wordprocessor. Fast, accurate and convenient. \$1.25/page. Close to campus. Last minutes' accepted. Shehzad: 495-8267.

Word processing (Loughhead). Professional and courteous service. Laser printer. Theses, papers, résumés, multiple letters. Student rates (schoolwork only). Downtown area. 934-1455 (8h30-10h30 only).

Result résumés - 14 year proven job finder. Quality IBM processing/print, in-depth consulting, free sample. Also student paper specialist: tutoring, editing, consulting, typing. 488-5694.

Word processing/translation. Professional editing included. Journal articles, Master's/PhD theses, major student papers, résumés. Laser printer. Desktop publishing service: books, newsletters. 735-8073.

Theses, term papers, résumés, 19 years experience. Rapid service. 7 days a week. \$1.50/double-spaced. INM. [2 min from McGill campus]. Translation in both languages. Mrs Paulette Vigneault 288-9638.

Typing services - term papers, theses, résumés, fast and efficient. 7 days a week, French and English. \$1.50/double-spaced, next to McGill. Call Roxanne 288-0016 or 765-9804.

Attention! Term papers typed - fast, accurate, reliable. Please call Gloria 421-0425. Serving DDO, West Island and west end Montreal. Please keep number!! \$1.50/pg. [Best after 3:30]

Wordprocessing IBM PC. Thesis, term papers, CVs, letters done with letter quality printer. Call anytime 989-9628.

Professional typing. Theses, term papers, curriculum vitae etc. APA; Tarabian styles. Experienced. INM Selectric II. \$1.25 per page. 631-3222.

Complete word processing services including revisions, proofreading and editing. Letter quality printer. Experienced in theses. 739-7081.

Word processing - wordperfect - with spelling checked automatically and using letter-quality printer. \$1.50 per page. Free pick-up and delivery on reasonable amounts. Alan at 289-9518.

356 - SERVICES OFFERED

Plants of all kinds - sale, rental, maintenance - for office or outdoors. Call Alex the landscaping specialist for consultation 389-7270, 324-3794.

Beautiful bodies by design. Personalized consultation in your own home or office. Rick Blatter, Health & Fitness Consultant. Office hours: Saturday mornings 05h30 to 13h30, 625-1352.

Have your thesis or term paper professionally typed in a neat, academic style. For absolutely the fastest service, call 284-9608 right away.

In resort area, to rent a farm [for enterprising people]. Farm surrounded by mountains and wood: creek, private pond with source water [excellent for fish]. Please call, Tama 843-5703, after 6:00 PM.

361 - ARTICLES FOR SALE

Bicycle parts: complete Shimano 600, Modolo speedy brakes, 1985 edition. \$175. Call 527-3890.

Wanna be a rock star? Got no tape deck to sing along with? York AM/FM stereo receiver, double cassette deck, speakers. \$100 o.b.o. 281-6298.

Ladies Miyata for sale, 15 speed, 22 inch, burgundy, bags, 1 year old, excellent condition, upgrading. \$390 [kryptonite lock also available]. Karin 288-0905.

One-way ticket to San Francisco, May 23, for a male. \$140.00 [negotiable]. Call David at 681-9817.

Peavey Mark IV series 400 head, 18" BW speaker in cab, 2 x 10" BW speakers in separate cab; mint condition - \$1100 or best offer - call George 848-0349.

363 - TO GIVE AWAY

Wanted: caring owner for well-behaved fixed housecat. Moving, don't want to give her to SPCA. Please help, call Curtis: 286-0984.

365 - WANTED TO BUY

Mountain bike - good condition - cheap - 21 inches - Men's - call 398-9059.

367 - CARS FOR SALE

Car - Black Mustang 1981, 74,708 km, good condition [inside & out]. Price \$2,500 [negotiable]. Danielle 634-0035 after 6 PM.

372 - LOST & FOUND

FOUND: Ring in L132, Wednesday, March 30, phone 398-6927.

374 - PERSONAL

Wanted: woman who enjoys Physical Chemistry, Cal 3 and Physiology in general, with aspirations for Med school. Hating Brussel sprouts an asset. You know who.

Slug Queen: congrats on the new homestead! May salt never cross your path. The furniture will miss you!

Had a bad exam or a really bad day? Call Nightline! We're open through the second of May! 398-6246.

Ken: If food feeds the soul then my neighbours and I are in heaven. Thanks for the cheese-cake! If you ever want a wife...

If you wanted to but didn't it would really be a summer! So call Nightline quick before we close for the summer! Through May 2: 398-6246.

Do you want to be a Nightline volunteer? Stay tuned in September of the coming school year!

Skip, who recruited me [remember] and fixed my fucked council stories. I'll miss you - "You-one".

Attractive microbiology student, male, into gliders and minigolf, seeks neurotic female with penchant for purple lingerie.

To all those who missed out on our fun and perfections - you lose bad! Signed, the greatest ones you never got.

Kedrick: I have your book, please call me so I can return it. Susie 281-6298.

383 - LESSONS OFFERED

"Action" safety skills for women. Spring course offered Saturday April 16 and 23. \$50 for 2 days, 10am - 5pm. Call 284-1212 for more information.

Learn a new language, swap your mother tongue! Reciprocal conversation lessons: French, Spanish, English, Italian, etc... the Troc-tel/Troc-langues cross-cultural network: 272-8048.

385 - NOTICES

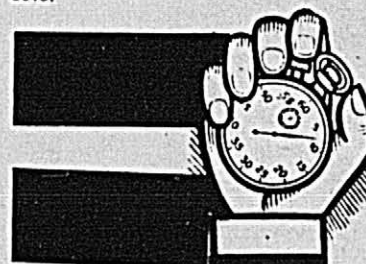
St-Martha's In-The-Basement continues to meet for worship every Sunday, 10:30am until April 24th. Presbyterian-United Church chaplaincy at McGill, 398-4104.

Custom lamination of your posters on wood. Guaranteed lowest prices [16" x 20" - \$20]. Preserve your prints for life! Call 848-9788 [David]. Catalogue of prints also available.

387 - VOLUNTEERS

Like to join other students, discover the world of community service? Join the McGill Volunteer Bureau next year. See us today - Union 414. 398-6819.

Get active this summer - volunteer! Opportunities are available with both Montréal community organizations and overseas groups. Contact the McGill Volunteer Bureau. Union 414. 398-6819.



McGILL STUDENTS' SOCIETY STUDENT LEADER REGISTRATION



ATTENTION ALL MCGILL STUDENT LEADERS

The 1988/89 President, Editor, Chairperson, Co-Ordinator or Chief Officer of any McGill Student Club, Society, Publication, Service, Council, Committee or Association must register with the McGill Students' Society **NO LATER THAN APRIL 15th, 1988.**

Registration allows McGill organizations to:

- 1) be able to book space in the University Centre;
- 2) be able to book space in other campus buildings at McGill rates;
- 3) receive the summer edition of the McGill Student Leader Bulletin;
- 4) be kept informed about the leadership seminar in September;
- 5) receive a copy of the operating manual for club officers.

Campus groups not registered by April 15th will be considered inactive and will lose all campus privileges until such time as they are reinstated.

Student leaders must complete the form attached or obtain a "Summer Registration" form from the Students' Society General Office, University Centre, Room 105, 3480 McTavish Street, complete it and hand it in **BY APRIL 15th** to Leslie Copeland, Operations Secretary.

SUMMER REGISTRATION FORM

1. Organization: _____

Campus Address: _____
(Building) (Room #)

Campus Telephone No(s): 1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____

2. Your organization is recognized by the: _____
(N.B. Only the Students' Society, the 14 Faculty and School Societies, and the Students' Athletic Council have the authority to recognize other campus groups.)

3. Name of Chief Officer: _____ Title: _____

Summer Address: _____
(No.) (Street) (Apt.)

Postal Code: _____

Summer Telephone No(s): 1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____

4. If you will not be in the Montréal during the summer, please fill in the name and summer address of one member of your organization who will be in Montréal.

Name: _____ Title: _____

Summer Address: _____
(No.) (Street) (Apt.)

Postal Code: _____

Summer Telephone No(s): 1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____

5. AUTHORIZATION TO RELEASE INFORMATION

The Students' Society is often asked for the address and phone number of students holding various positions at McGill. Kindly initial one of the following lines authorizing the Society to give the above addresses and phone numbers to those requesting them:

- A) Student leaders on campus only _____
B) Any member of the public asking to get in touch with the person holding your position _____

Hand this form in at the Students' Society General Office or mail to:
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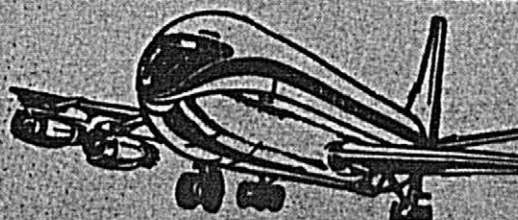
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